Souvenir
of
Marin Co.
California

# SOUVENIR

OF

# MARIN COUNTY

# CALIFORNIA

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# INTRODUCTION.

THE publisher desires to extend his thanks to those who have lent their assistance and patronage in the publication of this Souvenir. It is earnestly hoped that this little work will be sent far and wide, and thus attract widespread attention to the hitherto comparatively unknown beauties of Marin County.

We desire to thank also Mr. George McMillen of San Rafael, and Mr. George W. Reed of Sausalito, whose excellent photographic work has enabled us to so faithfully reproduce the scenes which are here portrayed.

VIEW OF SAN RAFAEL, FROM THE RESERVOIR.

# THE COLEMAN TRACT.

## One of the Most Beautiful Portions of San Rafael.

### PERFECT CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

**Two Thousand Acres of Hill and Dale Containing Magnificent Locations for Homes.**

[*From the Marin Journal, Feb. 1, 1894.*]

Four years ago the well known capitalists, J. W. Mackay and J. L. Flood, purchased a tract of about three thousand acres adjacent to San Rafael, and known as the Coleman tract, it having been the property of the lately deceased Wm. T. Coleman. About one thousand acres of this land lies east and a little south of San Rafael and was formerly a salt marsh, and practically useless. Messrs. Mackay and Flood dredged a canal from San Rafael creek through the marsh to the city of San Rafael, and now schooners land their freight at the foot of Irwin street within the city's corporate limits. Dikes were thrown up and ditches dug, a large portion of the marsh was reclaimed and made tillable, and what was formerly an unsightly swamp became a succession of fertile fields producing abundant crops, and destined to become a succession of gardens producing large quantitles of vegetables for home and city consumption.

North and east of the city lies the residence portion of the tract. It contains in round numbers something over two thousand acres, and has already been chosen as the site of two of the most important institutions of the State, viz: the Hotel Rafael, and the College of San Rafael. The Hotel Rafael stands on a slight eminence, overlooking the valley in which the city of San Rafael for the most part lies, and faces Mount Tamalpais, which guards the valley and the surrounding country from the winds and togs which might otherwise sweep in from the bay and ocean on the south and west. From the broad verandahs of the hotel a beautiful panoroma of forest, hill, and valley is presented. The gardens bloom with choicest flowers all the year round, and the spacious grounds provide a park seldom equaled. Over three-quarters of a million of dollars have been spent in the buildings and grounds, and the result is a hotel which for beauty and comfort cannot be surpassed.

North of the Hotel Rafael is the College of San Rafael, conducted by the Dominican Sisters in a manner which has made it a leading institution in the State for the liberal and careful education of young ladies. Like the Hotel Rafael the site of this institution was selected only after careful and comparative investigation, and proves how salubrious is considered the climate which is a characteristic of th · Coleman Tract.

In this connection should be mentioned also the San Rafael School, or the Bates school, as it is often called, which has recently erected a magnificent building in the Coleman Tract beyond the College of San Rafael, and which offers exceptionally good educational facilities for boys, and receives the liberal patronage of the wealthy and refined.

The Coleman Tract is not a level plain, but is a succession of rolling hills and snug little valleys. Careful attention has been paid to forestry, and an abundant growth of trees now stands where a few years ago were only bare pastures. Skillful engineers have laid out broad avenues all over the tract and have secured a perfect system of surface drainage by means of the circuitous creeks which abound. To a large extent cement sewers have been laid which connect with the excellent sewer system of San Rafael.

That the Tract has all the characteristics of climate, soil and other conditions claimed for it is proved by the large number of those who have already purchased commodious grounds and erected beautiful residences within it Among these can be mentioned M. H. De Young, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle and Director-General of the Mid-Winter Fair. His summer home, "Meadowlands," is one of the most beautiful places to be found in the State outside of Marin county. Others who have lovely homes in the Coleman Tract are Wm. Babcock, S. V. Smith, Wm. Lichtenberg, George Brander, Frank S. Johnson, W. L. Locke, F. S. Spencer, L. N. Johnson, Mrs. Maud Jones, Judge W. W. Morrow, L. H. Sweeny, J. E. Walsh, G. M. Dodge, Geo. T. Page, H. Schlosser, J. M. Fugazi, H. Bogan, A. Summerfield, L. H. Parrott, and others. Most of these residences are reprssented by half-tone cuts in the Souvenir of Marin county, just published. These residences are not situated on small lots, but are surrounded by spacious lawns, green pastures, thrifty orchards and vineyards.

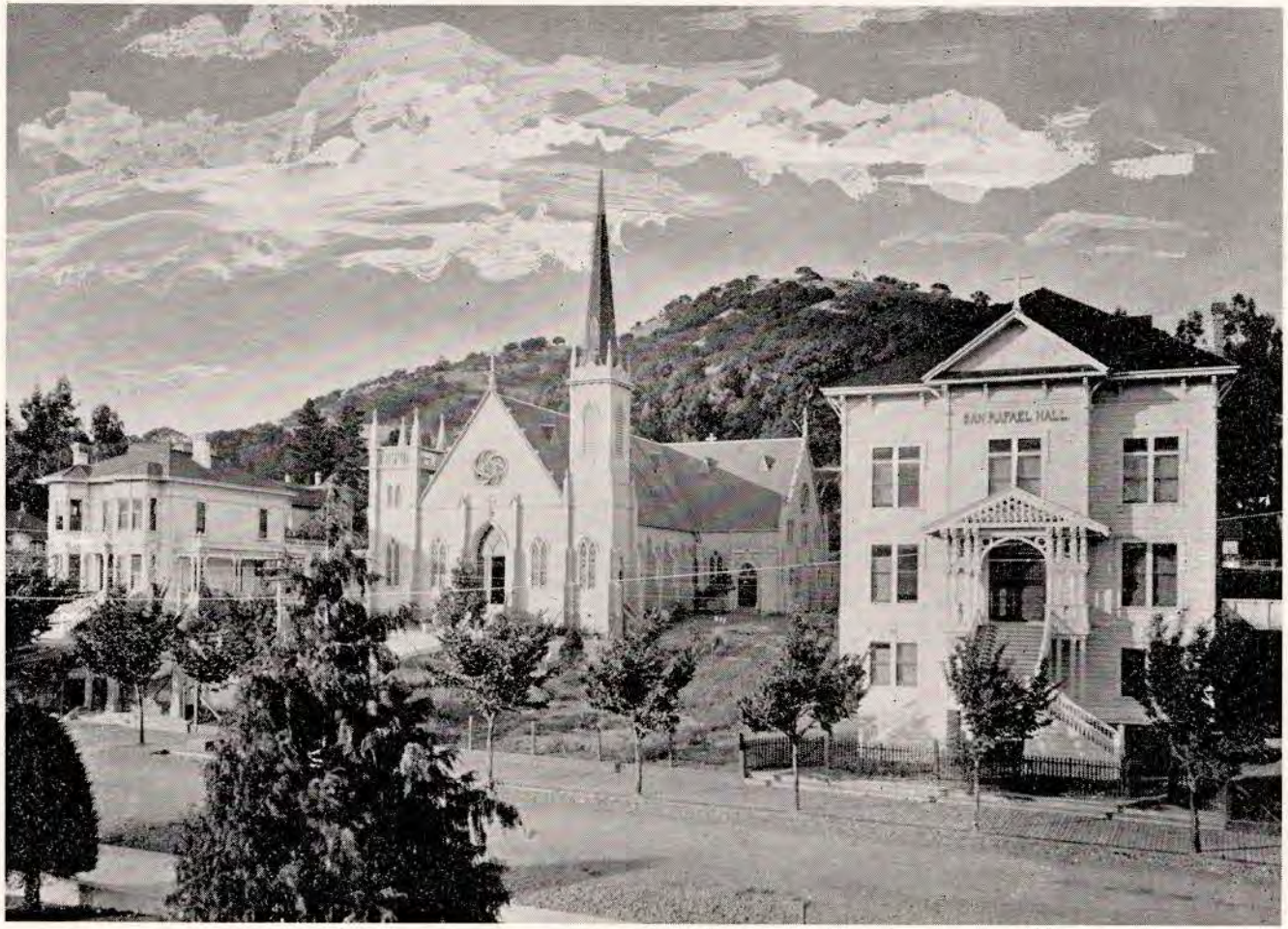
The improvements already made in the Coleman Tract, including roads, bridges, trees, sewers, residences, hotels and schools, represent an outlay of nearly if not quite $2,000,000, and the work of improvement has but just begun. The Coleman Tract is a large area. It extends from the San Rafael Valley proper to a ridge on the east which averages over 500 feet in height, and which protects it from wind and fog from this direction. Along this ridge extends a fine driveway, and from Inspiration Point, only fifteen minutes walk from the Hotel Rafael, one gazes from a height of 1000 feet on a view of bay, mountain and distant shore, seldom equaled. At our feet lies the bay, with Port Contra Costa opposite. To the left extends the wide expanse of San Pablo bay; to the right stretches Mission bay, with Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley plainly visible. Steamers and sailing vessels are moving hither and thither, some going across the bay between San Francisco and the cities above named, and others passing through the strait at our feet on their way to or from Port Costa, Stockton, Mare Island, Sacramento, Vallejo, Petaluma, and many other places. Far in the distance Mount Diablo lifts his rugged sides, a dark background to the Alameda shore, and still further to the right and beyond San Rafael lying at its base is Mount Tamalpais, which viewed from the lofty point looks more gigantic than when seen from the valley.

The Coleman tract is so arranged and subdivided that there are still hundreds of subdivisions equally as good as any which have yet been selected either for permanent homes or summer residences.

The tract is only ten minutes from the depots, and a 'bus runs to and fro regularly. The price of the land is exceedingly low as compared with other places which have far less advantages in the point of climate, scenery, natural topography, and nearness to San Francisco. The San Rafael agents of Messrs. Mackay and Flood have abundant maps and are always ready to show prospective buyers the choicest localities. Those who contemplate having a home within an hour of the city in some place where there is plenty of good society, where the climate is unexcelled, where land is cheap and beautiful homes abound, cannot do better than to select a commodious villa lot on some one of the beautiful avenues that so numerously intersect the Coleman tract in San Rafael.

# THE OLD MISSION.

SAN RAFAEL, in common with the other early settlements of our State, whose natural and climatic advantage did not escape the eye of the pioneer missionary, had its mission or church, which, in the days of the good old Padres, was invariably the one spot round which revolved everything good and civilized in the life of that period. It is needless then, to remark that no history nor any catalogue of points or scenes descriptive of Marin County life can be published without some brief notice of the Old Mission, from which San Rafael takes its name. From authentic chronicles it is known that the mission church of San Rafael, of the common adobe kind and with its long, low, overhanging and necessarily shady tile-roof stood if not exactly on, at least very near to the site of the new Masonic Hall on Fourth street. The few remaining trees in the rear of this very modern building, and those that were dug up about a year ago in excavating for the foundation of the new structure, and of which bits and small pieces were eagerly sought for and doubtless treasured by old residents as mementoes of the past, were planted by the old Franciscan Padres. These trees, however, are not the only monuments that remain to tell us—to remind us of the missionaries and their work. That the Padres wrought a great good among the early inhabitants, and educated and civilized them, no one can deny. But reviewing their work aside from the sphere above mentioned, and in keeping more with the present work, which is to present to the world the natural advantages and beauties of San Rafael and its surroundings, the fact might be recalled that we are indebted, in no small degree, to the good judgment, fine taste and foresight of the Padres for the incomparably fine site of San Rafael, for be it remembered that the missions were always the nucleus round which our early towns were built and grew. Had not the missionaries "an eye for the beautiful," San Rafael might never have been; it is meet, therefore, that this notice, prefacing a description of the beauties of nature and art in the fields and homes of Marin County be given to the work, taste and judgment of the missionary Padres.




CATHOLIC CHURCH, SAN RAFAEL HALL AND CLERGYMEN'S RESIDENCE.

# MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

NO portion of California presents so many and so varied attractions as Marin County. It lies opposite San Francisco, on the other side of the Golden Gate. Its most western extremity is Point Reyes, the beams from whose lighthouse are often the first tokens of land that the storm-tossed mariner has seen for months. Here it was that Sir Francis Drake landed in 1579, and celebrated the first service of the Episcopal Church held in the United States. To commemorate this fact, a beautiful monument has been erected on the very spot where Sir Francis and his followers held divine worship.

Marin County is a peninsular which extends from Sonoma County on the north, south along the Pacific Ocean to the Golden Gate; then it stretches northeasterly along the great Bay of San Francisco until it again strikes the Sonoma County line. It has more miles of ocean and bay shore than any other county in the State, and a glance at the map shows that, on the Pacific side, it is abundantly indented with bays and inlets.

Years ago, before the days of the railroad, Marin County, on account of the salubrity of its climate, was chosen by the Mission Fathers as the place to establish a sanitarium for their own recuperation and the health of their Indian charges. To this day the reputation of the county for healthfulness remains unchanged, and on that account its valleys and hillsides are being selected for homes by those who desire to live in a climate which is not subject to the harsh winds and fogs of San Francisco, or to the intense heat of the interior valleys.

The peculiar climatic conditions of this county, as compared with neighboring counties, are easily explained. Its lack of intense heat is due to its being almost surrounded by salt water. Its freedom from winds and fogs is due to the high mountains which line the coast and which restrain the fog and cold winds of the Pacific from entering the

COUNTY COURT HOUSE, SAN RAFAEL.

interior. San Francisco may be enveloped in fog, or the wind may be blowing the dust in clouds through its streets, but across the bay, in Marin County, the skies will be clear, and the day calm and tranquil. Oranges, and even bananas, grow and ripen in the open air; porches are covered with roses, and gardens are brilliant with flowers the year round, and it is difficult, in the winter months, to realize that in other localities frost and snow are abounding, and the inhabitants are relying for comfort on furnaces and steam heaters, overcoats and furs.

The county is not celebrated on account of certain products. It is not known as a wheat or raisin section, neither does it export great quantities of fruit, either green, canned or dried. Wheat, grapes and fruit are raised here successfully, and dairying is an industry which is carried on here to a greater extent than in any other county in the State. But it is not on account of these that Marin County bases it claim for public favor. "Picturesqueness" and "climate" are the two characteristics which we claim this county possesses over every other section in California.

Travelers who are familiar with the world at large pronounce this county the "Switzerland of America." We have not the towering ranges of the Sierras nor the snowy crests of the Alps, but our mountains are lofty enough to impress one with their grandeur ; and their wooded sides and towering summits overlooking, as they do, green valleys and sparkling watercourses, present views which charm the eye and which make a permanent residence here desirable, from its combined scenery of ocean, mountain, forest, valley and stream. There are very many residences, extending from Sausalito and Belvedere up to and beyond San Rafael, where from the porch one can gaze in one direction upon the rugged sides of Mount Tamalpais, and in another watch the ships and steamers passing in through the Golden Gate and sailing up the Bay of San Francisco. It is this element of picturesqueness which has brought the county into prominence more than any other. Every summer it brings thousands of campers from San Francisco and other places, and a brief sojourn here restores the sick to health, gives vigor and ambition to the weak ; and the woods and hillsides are dotted with hundreds of tents, and echo with the merry laughter of those who are drinking in health and vitality in the sunshine and fresh air of Marin County.

In the matter of climate this county cannot be excelled. Usually, in California, a mountainous country means a

SUMMER RESIDENCE OF M. H. DE YOUNG, SAN RAFAEL.

hot climate. In the summer the foot-hill counties, and those in which are the mountains of the Sierras, become extremely warm, and life is quite unbearable. The same is true of all the interior counties. In summer the great fruit-producing districts are extremely disagreeable places of residence. A climate that is hot enough to dry fruit and raisins successfully is neither comfortable nor healthy, especially if the custom of irrigating the land prevails. Irrigation in a hot, dry climate, necessarily carries with it disease, and is a constant menace to health.

Marin County has no irrigation. Its average rainfall is between thirty-five and forty inches, enough to insure a harvest of either grain or fruit without irrigation.

Some people speak of the winter in California as the "rainy season," and imagine rain falls here day after day in torrents for months at a time. What a mistaken notion! We have no rain at all during the summer, and just enough in the winter to make the hills green, and the earth in a condition to yield crops. In the table that follows, 36 85 inches of rain fell, distributed through eight months in the year. Of this, 11.43 inches fell in December, and 11.81 inches in January. This is not as much rainy weather as New England has stormy days in the same months. Who would not prefer the warm, gentle rains of California to the sleet, snow and pelting storms of the Eastern States? Our mis-named rainy season is more like the May springtime of the New England and Middle States. In many respects it is the pleasantest season of the year. What State except California would think of holding a Midwinter Fair, and what city in California has as much rain as San Francisco? Yet no one imagines that the "rainy season" will detract a whit from the success of the Fair.

In regard to temperature, careful accounts have been kept year after year, and the record taken morning, noon and night. The result shows that Marin County, outside of the coast line, which is subjected to ocean winds, possesses a climate which ranks it on a par with the most favored sections of southern France, Spain or Italy. In fact, the region known as Central California, in point of climatic conditions, far excels the southern portion of the State. It is a desirable place for residence not only in the winter but in the summer. It possesses all the advantages of southern California without the heat and dust which there make summer so uncomfortable. For residence the year

RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. PARK, SAN RAFAEL.

round, Central California is to be desired above any other section of the State. To prove this we present the following table, which accompanied an article read by Doctor H. A. Dubois before the Medical Society of California:

VARIATIONS OF TEMPERATURE.

| PLACE. | Jan. | July. | Difference. | Latitude. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DEG. | DEG. | DEG. | DG. MN. |
| San Francisco | 48 | 57 | 8 | 37 48 |
| Santa Barbara | 54 | 71 | 17 | 34 24 |
| Los Angeles | 52 | 75 | 23 | 34 04 |
| San Diego | 51 | 72 | 21 | 32 41 |
| Stockton | 49 | 72 | 23 | 37 56 |
| St. Helena | 42 | 77 | 35 | 38 30 |
| Fort Yuma (A. T.) | 56 | 92 | 36 | 32 43 |
| Cincinnati | 30 | 74 | 44 | 39 06 |
| New York | 31 | 77 | 42 | 40 37 |
| New Orleans | 55 | 82 | 27 | 29 57 |
| Naples | 46 | 76 | 30 | 40 52 |
| Honolulu | 71 | 78 | 7 | 21 16 |
| London | 37 | 62 | 25 | 51 29 |
| Bordeaux | 41 | 73 | 32 | 44 50 |
| Mentone | 40 | 73 | 33 | 43 41 |
| Marseilles | 43 | 75 | 32 | 43 17 |
| Genoa | 46 | 77 | 31 | 44 24 |
| Algiers | 52 | 75 | 23 | 36 47 |
| San Rafael | 49 | 69 | 20 | 37 59 |

WEATHER.

| MONTH. | Mean Temperature | Clear. | Cloudy. | Rainfall. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 74 | 29 | 1 | . . |
| July | 79 | 30 | 1 | . . |
| August | 76 | 28 | 3 | . . |
| September | 74 | 28 | 2 | . . |
| October | 70 | 28 | 3 | 1.29 |
| November | 65 | 19 | 11 | 1.08 |
| December | 52 | 5 | 26 | 11.43 |
| January | 52 | 23 | 8 | 11.81 |
| February | 57 | 16 | 12 | 3.20 |
| March | 56 | 11 | 20 | 4.97 |
| April | 65 | 20 | 10 | 2 45 |
| May | 69 | 23 | 8 | .62 |
| | 66 | 260 | 105 | 36.85 |

*** Thus it will be seen that, taking the average of January and July, the climate of San Rafael shows the smallest variations of temperature outside of Santa Barbara and Honolulu

These figures prove quite conclusively that our climate is all that is to be desired. The summers are not too warm, the winters are not too cold. We frequently see snow in the morning on the mountains that surround almost every town and hamlet in the county, but in the valleys the snow does not fall for years, and then falls only to melt as soon as it touches the ground. There is no frost. The ground never freezes. Once in a great while the night will be

RESIDENCE OF WM. BABCOCK, SAN RAFAEL.

cold enough to cause a skim of ice on the water in some exposed horse-trough, which the children regard as a great curiosity.

One of the main characteristics of Marin County is its unevenness. There are no wide plains, no long stretches of level country extending for miles. It is a broken region, with mountains and hills extending in different directions, valleys of greater or less extent lying between them, and thus securely sheltered.

Marin County is devoted to two purposes mainly. It is best known as a desirable place of residence. Hundreds live here who do business in San Francisco, and who are unable to endure its climate.

Sausalito, Mill and Ross Valleys, Tiburon, Belvedere and San Rafael have been built up very largely by those who live in those places with their families, and who cross the bay six days in the week for business, and who return at night to enjoy the delightfully balmy air of Marin County.

Marin County is one of the bedchambers of San Francisco, the others being Alameda County on the other side of the bay, and San Mateo County, south of San Francisco; but neither of these have such picturesque and pleasing features as has Marin County. If Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley have grown more rapidly than San Rafael, the cause is at once apparent in their increased transportation facilities. But this cause will soon cease to exist, and Marin County dwellers will be able to go to and return from the metropolis as early, as late and as often as they wish. This will result in a large accession to our population.

Heretofore, thousands have been deterred from purchasing land and building homes here, because they were unwilling to live in a section so lacking in transportation facilities. This objection removed, they are desirous of availing themselves of the privileges of residence which this county so abundantly presents. It is confidently believed that the residence portion of Marin County will more than double in population in the next five years. The county has never been "boomed," and its advantages have never been properly advertised; yet, its population has steadily increased, and is now increasing more rapidly than for some time past. New homes are being built in every town. The valleys are being dotted with country seats and summer homes, and there is a renewed activity in the real estate market. Sales are

RESIDENCE OF W. B. BRADFORD, SAN RAFAEL.

continually being made, not of large tracts or ranches so much as of small lots of a few acres in extent, which, instead of being used for dairy purposes, will contain a modern house of attractive appearance, about whose porches and pillars the vines will cluster and the roses bloom; the gardens will be brilliant with flowers of every hue, and palm trees, bananas, orange trees, and semi-tropical plants of every description will wave their green branches and graceful leaves in the warm sunshine. An acre or more here can be purchased for what the smallest lot in San Francisco costs. One can go to the city in half an hour from Sausalito or Belvedere, and from San Rafael in an hour. Commutation tickets cost from San Rafael only $5 a month, and this is vastly more than made up in the less expense of living here rather than in the city. The number of residents have increased very materially of late, but in the near future this increase will be more marked. New and more boats and trains will transport a much larger number of "San Francisco Marin County residents" next year than this, and every subsequent year the rate of increase will be larger.

Next to a desirable place of residence, Marin County is specially adapted to dairying. No county has such large and complete dairies, and none exports such an amount of dairy produce, in the shape of butter, cheese and fresh milk. "Point Reyes butter" is the sign displayed in San Francisco markets when the dealer wishes to call attention to what he regards as a particularly fine quality of this article. On page 50 will be found a description of one of the creameries of Marin County. It is perhaps the largest, but others are almost equal to it in point of the quality and quantity of butter and cheese manufactured.

The population of Marin County is cosmopolitan, perhaps more so than in many other counties. The Swiss are noted as expert dairymen, consequently there are hundreds of them engaged in this industry here. They are honest, industrious, intelligent, and are excellent citizens, understanding and appreciating our form of government, so similar to their own. There are also many Portuguese dairymen, though they are not so numerous as the Swiss. The American dairyman is by no means lacking, and many of them have ranch homes, large and commodious, and are surrounded by everything which taste and intelligence can suggest. There are ranch homes at Nicasio, Novato, Olema, Point Reyes, Tomales, and other places, which will compare with any in the State, and which are the best proofs that

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS MENZIES, SAN RAFAEL.

dairying pays. And it does pay. Fruit raising does not begin to be as profitable, year in and year out. The returns do not vary, for prices remain about the same; and these returns come in once a month and oftener. Many of the dairymen rent their ranges at $2.75 or $3 an acre, and many of these renters have accumulated enough in a few years to buy ranches of their own. The dairyman is far better off than the wheat raiser, and many say his condition is better than that of the vineyardist or the orchardist. At any rate, there are hundreds of dairymen in this county, of different nationalities, principally Swiss and American, who have beautiful homes and an abundance of this world's goods.

In the residence portion of the county—at San Rafael, Sausalito, Ross Valley and elsewhere, there is the same cosmopolitan population. There are very many Englishmen, who soon learned what a beautiful place was Marin County, and what an excellent climate it possessed. There are Germans, French and Italians—in fact all nationalities are abundantly represented and well represented, too,—the class of people living here being people of culture, taste and refinement. They not only appreciate the prodigality of nature's gifts to them in this lovely section, but aid nature in her endeavors to beautify the earth, and to make life a pleasure not a burden. Where art and nature work hand in hand, each assisting the other, the result is more apparent than when each labors separately.

In regard to viticulture and horticulture, Marin does not claim for herself the high rank due many other counties. Comparatively little fruit is raised here, at least for market or wine purposes. At Fairfax is a vineyard of over fifty acres belonging to Mr. C. Grosjean and at present leased to Mr. Arbini. At this vineyard something over 2000 gallons of excellent wine, chiefly claret, are made each year. At Corte Madera Mr. J. Escalle has a vineyard of even greater extent and his cellars are large and well filled. There are other vineyards where wine is made, notably that near San Rafael known as the Zoph vineyard. There is a vineyard connected with almost every estate in the county of any size. Mr. J. F. Bigelow has a vineyard near San Rafael, overlooking the city, which is exceedingly thrifty and of large extent. All over the city and in the outskirts are vineyards of the choicest varieties of grapes; many varieties are here found seldom seen in California. Every dweller in Ross Valley from Fairfax to Sausalito, who owns a lot of half an acre, has his little vineyard, and the same is true of almost every other district.

VINEYARD OF C. GROSJEAN, FAIRFAX.

In regard to horticulture much might be said, not in regard to what has been, but what might be accomplished. The only large orchard in the county is that at Novato known as the De Long orchard. It comprises nearly 500 acres and is a marvel of thriftiness. Apple trees predominate—the apple orchard being the largest in the State. The apples are very fine, can be kept a long time without injury and can stand transportation. Over $20,000 worth of apples alone have been shipped from this ranch to Australia in one season, and at the same time over $15,000 worth of apples were shipped to San Francisco. There are also large quantities of apricots, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, prunes, etc. Dr. Burdell at Novato has also succeeded admirably not only with fruits and vines, but with semi-tropical and tropical fruits such as bananas, oranges, lemons, etc. Surveyor-General Theodore Reichert, also at Novato, is able to demonstrate that Marin is a good fruit county. In San Rafael every variety of fruit almost that can be named can be seen growing to perfection. A. W. Foster and J. F. Boyd have every variety of fruit that can be cultivated in California. Nowhere in the State can two such grounds be discovered. Mr. Foster has an orange orchard of one hundred trees, a few of which are shown in full bearing on page 49. Mr. Boyd has oranges, lemons, bananas, and other trees commonly considered hard to cultivate, but here they thrive and bear abundantly. His olive trees also do remarkably well. Mr. Louis B. Parrott's grounds will compare with any garden in the Hawaiian Islands, and a visit here will remove immediately a good many mistaken ideas about Central California. Other districts are equally well adapted for fruit growing. Tomales is our most northern large town, and here are orchards, which though small, thrive well. Hon. G. W. Burbank has a small orchard in which can be found some choice varieties, including apples, pears, walnuts, olives and other trees. But Tomales is devoted mainly to the dairying industry, and has little inclination for anything else, except it is to raise potatoes, thousands of sacks of which are shipped out of here annually.

Over 12,000 acres are cut for hay in Marin County, but very little of it is exported, as it is used mainly for feeding dairy cattle in the few weeks of fall when the pastures are dry and barren and the winter rains have not brought out the grass.

There are a few manufacturing industries in the county, notably that of brick-making, there being several large

RESIDENCE OF J. F. BOYD, SAN RAFAEL.

brickyards along the shore of the bay, where transportation is easily had and a fine clay is obtainable. Fishing is also an industry which gives employment to several hundred people. At Paperville is the large paper-making establishment of the S. P. Taylor Company, which has an exceedingly complete and costly plant and gives employment to a large number of hands. In San Rafael the largest manufacturing concern is that of the Pioneer Mill and Lumber Company, conducted by Wood, Christieson & Company, a most enterprising and public-spirited concern, the members of which have done a great deal in the up-building and development of San Rafael.

Marin County possesses some of the loveliest beaches on the California coast. Prominent among these are those called the Bolinas and Dillon beaches. The former is reached from San Rafael by stage, though a railroad is promised in the near future from Sausalito. Willow Camp at Bolinas is one of the best places in the county for a sojourn of a few weeks, and presents excellent hotel and camp privileges. Dillon's beach is reached from Tomales, and is a favorite resort for campers from the northern end of the county and from Sonoma County.

RESIDENCE OF S. V. SMITH, SAN RAFAEL.

# SAN RAFAEL.

FEW writers are better known, and few have written stronger words in praise of California than Kate Field. Writing of San Rafael, she says: "What Tamalpais is to the hills of Marin County San Rafael is to its valleys—as pretty a nook as Nature ever cudgelled out of her prolific brain. Surrounded on three sides by hills, Tamalpais towering in the southwest and San Francisco Bay glittering in the east, with Monte del Diablo as its majestic background, San Rafael blinks and purrs in the sunshine, the picture of beautiful content. Hills and hills and hills! many covered with evergreens, others shorn for pasturage, and others again laid out in vineyards, while below sits the charming town that, oddly enough, owes its birth to fear of the Russian eagle. The zealous Franciscans who watched over California looked with no favor on the advent of the Greek Church at Fort Ross and Bodega. It boded ill to the true faith. The Russians had appropriated one of the Sandwich Islands; who could tell the length and breadth of their ambition? They were extending their settlements on the Pacific Coast and might perhaps claim sovereignty over the land by right of seizure and prior occupation. Something had to be done, so Father Mariano Vajeras, then resident of the missions, addressed a note of warning to the King of Spain in May, 1817, and on December 18th of that year founded the mission of the archangel, San Rafael. They were wonderfully clever, were those missionaries. They knew where Nature hid her plums, and always found them. There's not a mission in all California that is not the healthiest and prettiest spot in its neighborhood. If all pioneers had the same far-reaching brains, camps and villages never would be improperly located. Gradually the adobe buildings went up, first and foremost being the church roofed with tiles, but all were inferior to those of the older missions. That *bête noir*, the Russian eagle, never soared beyond the coast, so the archangel San Rafael devoted himself to the saving of savage souls. Long toiled the

FOURTH STREET (LOOKING WEST), SAN RAFAEL.

Franciscans with brain and muscle, and in 1834 the mission had an Indian population of 1250, with a ranch of 3000 horned cattle, 500 mules and horses, 4500 sheep and goats, and a crop of 1500 bushels of wheat and maize. That year the order of secularization went forth. Deserted by their neophytes, the monks were driven out, cattle and horses were scattered or carried off by greedy lay administrators. In 1845 the work of destruction was completed by the sale of the lands to private individuals. Between 1834 and 1842 the mission decreased from 1250 Indians to 20.

"Nothing remains of the mission but the ground on which stands the Catholic church with its school-house and rectory. Walk through San Rafael, however, and you will find pear trees set out by the fathers in what was once their orchard, which still bear heavily though planted nearly three-quarters of a century ago. You will find, too, in a vacant lot, a few overgrown, neglected grape-vines that could tell a wonderful story were there ears to hear. Though the Franciscans have long since passed away, they never can be forgotten, discovering as they did a valley deservedly proclaimed by them a "sanitarium;" and to-day invalids who cannot bear the harsh winds of San Francisco, merchants who cannot leave their business, make this spot their home and snap their fingers at the doctors. Very like Mentone in the south of France, San Rafael has more days that the invalid can spend out of doors, while the rides and drives are as numerous as they are varied. A sinuous river glides slowly to the bay, only two miles distant, groves of laurel and live-oak abound, and forty miles of trails upon the northern hills disclose vistas that would delight the soul of Claude Lorraine. But look where one may, Tamalpais pervades the atmosphere and its ascent remains the crowning glory of the Golden Gate. Language grows puerile in the presence of God's mighty handiwork that sings the hymn of the ages. I do not marvel that all true devotees of nature hold mountains sacred and never profane their solemnity. I do not marvel that Christ went up into a high mountain to commune with the Father."

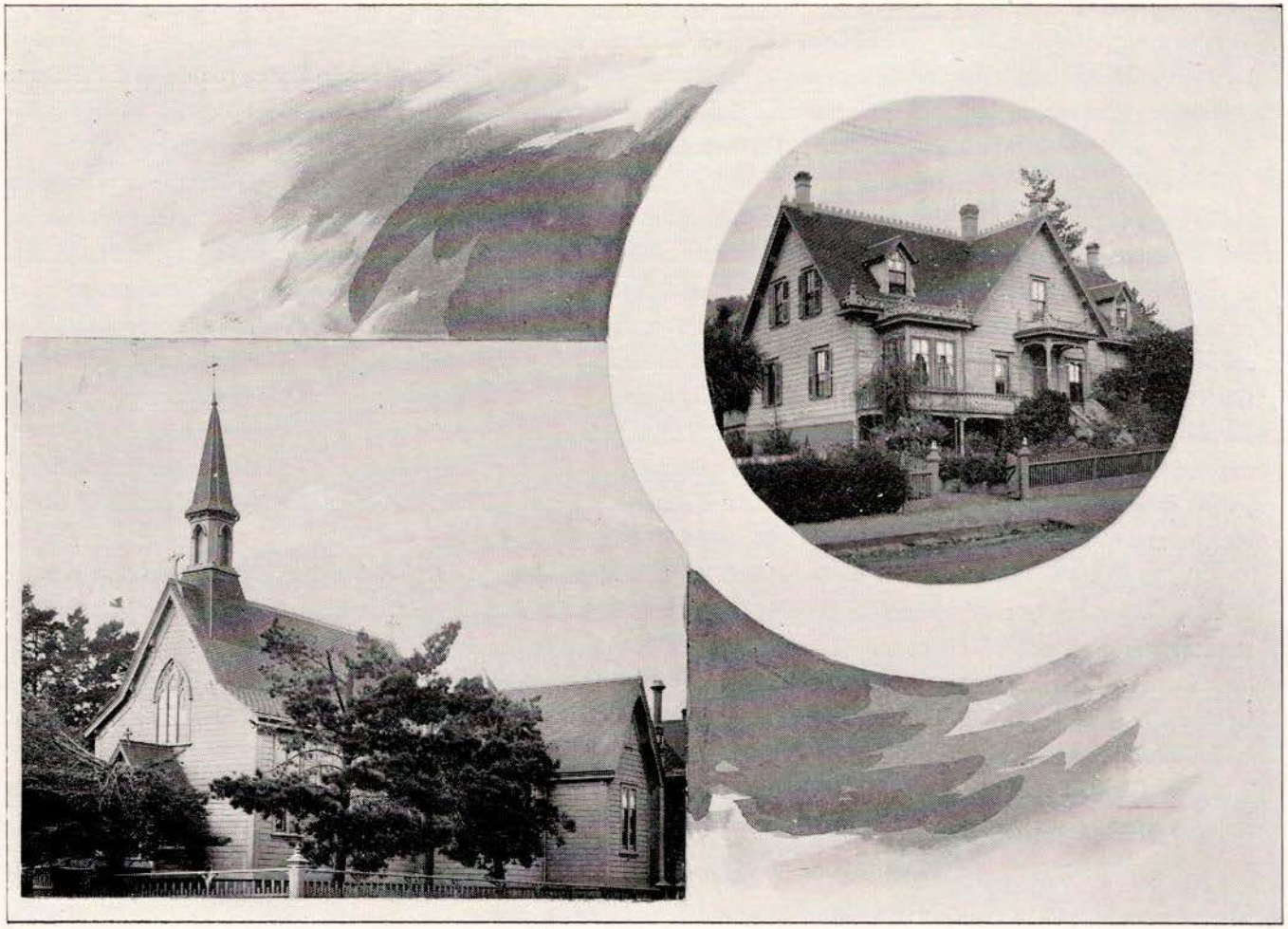
Since Miss Field visited San Rafael its attractions have largely increased. The climate, the hills, the beautiful walks, the scenery,—all these remained unchanged. But there are hundreds of new residences, miles of macadamized streets have been built, a new sewer system, complete in all its details, has been constructed, miles of concrete sidewalk have been laid, the streets lit with electricity, and a thousand and one things done which together have added very

RESIDENCE OF MAYOR E. P. McCARTHY, SAN RAFAEL.

materially to make San Rafael the cleanest, most healthy and most attractive city in the State. There are now upwards of fifteen miles of macadamized streets in San Rafael, and the amount of this work is constantly increasing. Furthermore, a great deal of attention is paid to the care of these streets by the city authorities as well as private owners. The trees are kept trimmed, and grass and weeds not allowed to grow on the edges of the streets or sidewalks. San Rafael is a favorite resort in summer, and in fact all the year round, not only for invalids but for those who desire to recuperate or escape from a disagreeable climate. These visitors do a great deal of walking, driving, riding on horseback and on bicycles. On this account, if on no other, the streets must be in as perfect condition as possible, and must be kept so the year about. Within the last four years over $300,000 has been expended on street and sewer work alone in San Rafael. The city is excellently sewered, and the sewerage is pumped into the Bay of San Francisco at a point three miles distant. From the bay a canal has been dredged to San Rafael, and schooners now unload their freight in the heart of the city.

The city government is now, and in fact always has been, composed of enterprising men, who understand that it is for the interests of San Rafael to make it as attractive and healthy as possible. They understand the results of unwise economy and penuriousness in the way of public improvements, and believe that the best way to add to the prosperity of the city is to make it attractive. The present city government consists of E. P. McCarthy, president, and trustees S. P. Moorhead, A. Gieskie, J. Petersen, W. J. Miller; W. F. Dougherty is the city clerk and E. B. Martinelli is city attorney. As marshal Mr. John Healy is one of the most efficient of officers, and he and his deputies have no trouble in maintaining perfect order.

The great attraction of San Rafael is its situation. It lies in a basin surrounded by high mountains and hills on every side except toward the bay. Of these mountains Tamalpais is the chief. Situated as it is, it is entirely protected from harsh ocean winds or fogs. Very many of its residents are people not only of large means but of refined tastes. They have built for themselves homes of attractive architectural design, and have surrounded them with large parks and grounds, wherein grow every variety of flower, shrub and tree that can possibly please, either by its color, shape



EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH, SAN RAFAEL.

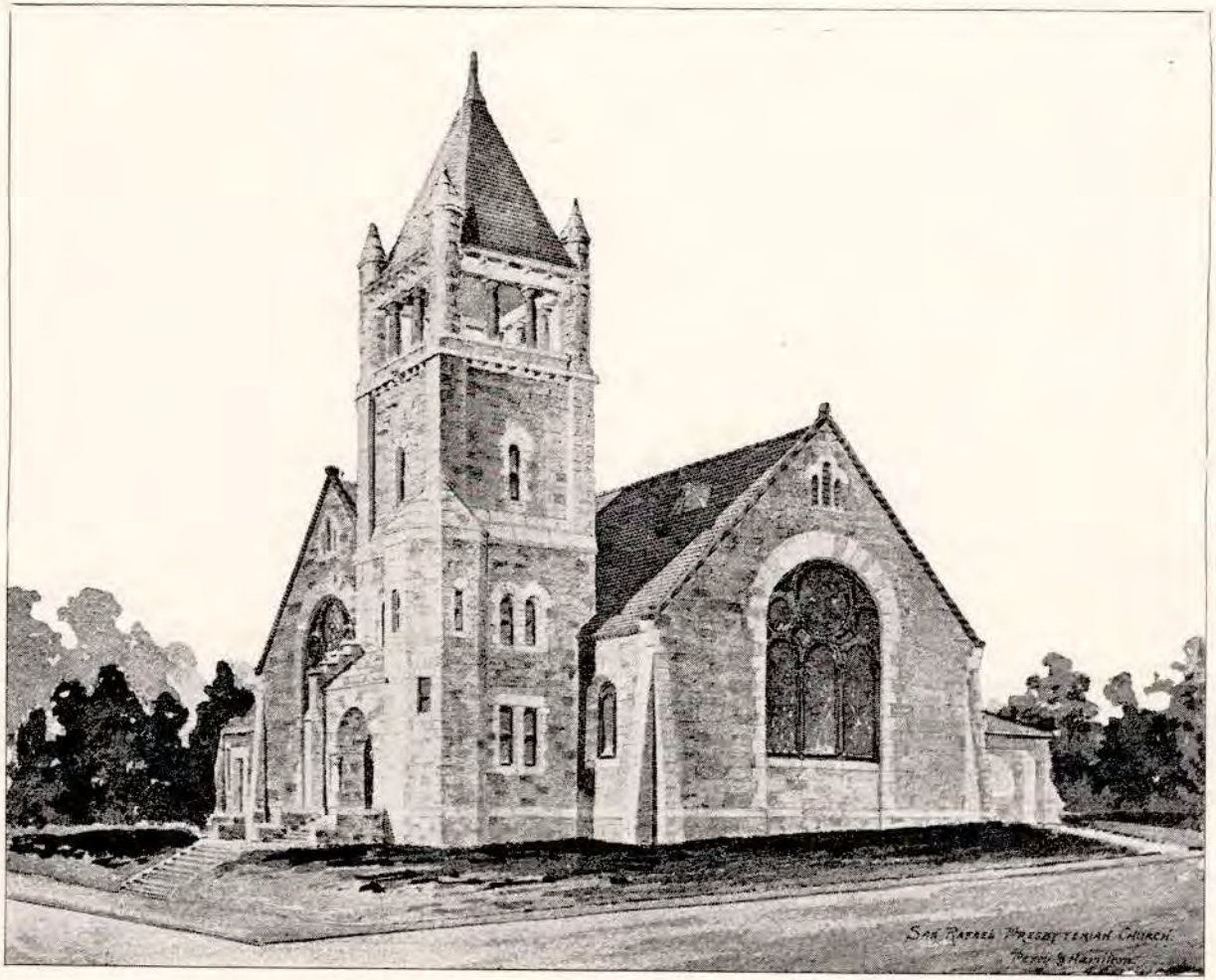
of fragrance. Very many of our residents who own the most beautiful estates allow the public to enter and share the joy of beholding these manifold beauties. It will probably be impossible to find any private grounds in the State that contain any more attractions and such beautiful flowers and plants as those of Messrs. A. W. Foster, J. F. Boyd, Wm. Babcock, S. V. Smith, L. B. Parrott, Mrs. E. Park, Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. Menzies, and a dozen others.

The climatic conditions existing at San Rafael, and its beautiful surroundings, have made this a very popular locality as an educational center. A mile or two away is the Pacific Theological Seminary, with its magnificent buildings, and the Montgomery Memorial Chapel. On the other side of the city is the College of San Rafael, under the direction of the Dominican Sisters. Near this is the San Rafael School, under Mr. Octavius Bates, one of the best instructors now on the Pacific Coast. Within the city is the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, under headmaster Arthur Crosby, an institution only three years old, but one that has pushed to the front among the various educational institutions of the State. There are other private schools for small children. There is also an excellent parochial school, in charge of the Dominican Sisters. Our two public schools are large, well-built structures, with a full complement of excellent and experienced teachers. Mr. Frank Dunne is the principal, and has proved himself the right man for the place. The public schools are excellent, and the average attendance is over 400. The High School is open to pupils all over the county, and also has a large attendance.

As to churches, San Rafael is well supplied. The Episcopalians worship in a beautiful little church, the interior of which is extremely cosy and comfortable. The pastor, Rev. E. A. Hartmann, resides in the rectory just across the street from the church. This rectory is probably one of the best in the State.

The Presbyterians are now building a beautiful stone church, which will cost something like $50,000. The money is all raised and the work of construction is going on rapidly. The pastor, Rev. W. B. Noble, has a most pleasing outlook for his charge.

The Catholic Church, in charge of Rev. Hugh Lagan, has made exceedingly rapid strides, and has made improvements, one after another, until the church now has property here which in appearance and value is second to




NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SAN RAFAEL.

few outside of San Francisco. San Rafael Hall is used for school purposes; it also has a fine social hall, with large stage, and has rooms for the Aquin Club, an exceedingly beneficial society, composed of members of the parish. Beyond the church is the home of the resident priests. Father Lagan has an unusually efficient assistant in Father McQuade, a gentleman of wide learning, and greatly beloved by all who come in contact with him.

The Methodist Church, under the pastorate of Rev. J. S. Fisher, has lately taken rapid strides. The membership has greatly increased, and the congregation has become so large that the audience-room has been doubled by an addition. Mr. Fisher resides in a cosy parsonage, and is greatly esteemed.

The Congregationalists as yet have no church here, but worship in a commodious hall on B street. Rev. W. P. Hardy is the pastor. The church was organized only a few months ago, but has made rapid progress, and will soon have a building of its own.

During the past few months a great deal of building has been going on in San Rafael, and a large number of new residences have been erected, also some new business blocks on B street and Fourth street. City Trustee Gieskie is now putting up another fine block on B street. The city has never had a "boom" but has always enjoyed a steady and healthful growth. The population is now a little under 5000, though this figure will be much increased before the close of another year.

There are a number of excellent hotels in town, of which the largest and most complete is the Hotel Rafael, a full description of which is found elsewhere. Mrs. J. F. Jordan keeps the Cypress Villa, a hotel that is exceedingly popular and has a large patronage of excellent people the year round. Mrs. Jordan conducts the Cypress Villa proper on B street, and is also owner of a large residence above Sixth street which is run in connection with the Villa. This residence will be greatly enlarged next year and the accommodations greatly increased. As it is, Mrs. Jordan accommodates about 200 guests and generally has her house filled.

San Rafael has an abundant water supply of the purest of water. It is collected far up on the side of Mount Tamalpais, in an artificial lake, nearly 800 feet above the sea, into which several little mountain streams come tumbling

CYPRESS VILLA, SAN RAFAEL.

down through a precipitous canyon shaded with ferns and redwoods. Here they are impounded, and form a beautiful lake of about twenty acres of the brightest, clearest and coolest of water. This reservoir was formed by building a dam, nearly a hundred feet high, across the gorge. It was one of Mr. Wm. T. Coleman's splendid enterprises. The water is conveyed from the lake to San Rafael in a 12-inch iron main, which on account of the great fall, would carry water enough for a town ten times the size of San Rafael. On the outskirts of San Rafael a reservoir is constructed, which serves at once for storage in case of accident to the chief main and to aerate the water. Thence it is carried far and wide through the streets of San Rafael, passing every door, extending all through Coleman's addition, and giving consumers an abundance for every purpose of household and irrigation, at rates that are lower than those of San Francisco. The lake not only gives the people of San Rafael this essential of life, but it is also a pleasure-resort for such as know how to behave themselves and refrain from violating the company's rules. The scenery around the lake, nestling under the peak of Tamalpais, is beautiful beyond description. Great madrona and oak trees skirt its borders, and on its placid bosom several pleasure-boats ride, which are at the service of visitors. The lake is well stocked with trout, which grow to large size, and can be caught by the angler who knows how to throw a fly in a tempting manner. A view of the lake, which is called "Lagunitas," appears on the cover of this publication. It is one of the prettiest spots in Marin County, and attracts very many visitors during the summer season. In time the mains of this company will run down through Ross Valley to Sausalito and Belvidere.

The San Rafael Gas and Electric Light Company supplies electricity and gas for San Rafael, San Quentin and Ross Valley. It has a very extensive and costly plant, and has done much in adding to the attractions of Marin County as a place of residence.

CONSERVATORY OF L. B. PARROTT, SAN RAFAEL.

# ROSS VALLEY.

ONE of the chief attractions of Marin County is its beautiful valleys. They are not broad and wide, like the valleys of the San Joaquin or the Salinas plains, which stretch for miles north and south, east and west, with scarce an undulation, a tree or a shrub to break the monotony of the landscape. Marin County abounds in numberless little valleys, nestling under the protection of some lofty range of mountains, themselves undulating and full of little hills and building sites, covered with a thrifty growth of timber, of oak, laurel, myrtle, madrona, manzanita, pine, fir, etc., and frequently running down to the ocean or bay, thus combining mountain scenery with that of the water.

Of the many valleys none is more beautiful than Ross Valley, none contains so many beautiful residences, and none has had its manifold natural beauties so much increased and enhanced by artificial means. Nature has been prodigal of its richest gifts of topography, scenery, climate and soil, but man has joined forces with nature, and together they have produced something which cannot be equaled in any valley in the State.

Riverside is pretty, but it is flat. There are hundreds of beautiful places there, but one is very much like the other. The Santa Clara Valley is lovely, with orchards of prunes and apricots, and the peaks of the Mount Diablo range standing as lofty sentinels over its fruitful acres; but the element of picturesqueness is entirely lacking. It is a beautiful place, but it needs variety. There are lovely places near San Mateo; but can San Mateo compare with the section from San Rafael down through Ross Valley to Sausalito and Belvedere?

Corte Madera Creek flows through the valley. On the southern side the narrow-gauge road runs along the shore and the numerous stopping places prove how rapidly the population is increasing. On the southern shore there is some beautiful residence property, of which none is more beautiful than that of Mrs. Hall McAllister. Like a great many

RESIDENCE OF J. N. E. WILSON, ROSS VALLEY.

other places, the house and grounds lie back of the road, and a casual passer-by merely receives a hint of the beauties of lawn, flower, tree, shrub, graveled walks, wide verandas and the majestic dwelling, facing grand old Tamalpais, which are contained within. The view presented of the mountain from this locality gave the name to the place, which is called "Miramonte."

On the other side of the estuary are numerous other residence places, which in architecture of buildings, artistic landscape gardening, combination of garden and forest, view of mountain and bay, vie with each other so closely that a stranger visiting them in succession exclaims in turn, "This is the best!"

Roads, well watered, smooth and hard as a floor, run in every direction through the overshading trees; streams of pure water abound; at night incandescent lamps light up the roads, and most of the dwellings themselves are lit with electricity furnished by the San Rafael company.

Some of the most beautiful residences in the valley are those of H. F. Allen, J. M. Shotwell, Mrs. J. G. Kittle, James Coffin, Clinton Jones, J. B. F. and W. S. Davis, J. N. E. Wilson, William Barber, A. E. Kent, A. Dibblee, Mrs. H. McAllister, H. E. Bothen, R. Magnessen, James Tunstead, L. Carrigan, and many others. Mr. Tunstead, by the way, is a prominent real estate agent of Marin county, and his sales of improved and unimproved land are annually very large. He has two beautiful residences in Ross Valley, both of which are represented here. Mr. Tunstead's office is at San Rafael, where he makes his business headquarters.

At Sunnyside are the stone buildings of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, rightly regarded as the handsomest structures of the kind and the most beautifully located in the State. The ground is the gift of A. W. Foster of San Rafael; the buildings are the gift of Alexander Montgomery of San Francisco, who in addition is now putting up a chapel near the Seminary buildings at a cost of $50,000. Many beautiful residences are in the neighborhood of the Seminary, and Sunnyside will soon be one of the attractive places of Ross Valley, with good schools and a church which will be an architectural gem in a setting of most beautiful scenic surroundings.

At Ross station, a quarter of a mile from Sunnyside, is one of the coziest little Episcopal churches that ever rested

RESIDENCE OF JAMES TUNSTEAD, ROSS VALLEY.

in the shade of forest trees. The little church is crowded every Sunday with the residenters of the valley, and its congregation is noted for the wealth and cultivation of its members.

No one should visit San Rafael without a drive through Ross Valley. From the train one does not obtain an adequate idea of its beauties. Drive down from San Rafael, only two miles away, and realize how lovely a spot Nature has provided for those who prefer to live in daily companionship with her rather than in the noise and turmoil of a great city. Land in the valley is yet very cheap, and one can purchase here a tract of several acres for the same amount that the ordinary fifty-foot lot costs in the city. Fresh water is piped through the valley from Lake Lagunitas, the source of San Rafael's water supply, a sewer system will soon be completed to tide water, there are almost hourly trips to the city, distant by train and steamer only fifty minutes, and in fact nothing is wanting to make Ross Valley as delightful a place for residence as can be found in California.

RESIDENCES OF J. B. F. AND W. S. DAVIS, ROSS VALLEY.

# MILL VALLEY.

MARIN County has no more picturesque locality than Mill Valley. To the old residenters the beauties of this place have been long understood and appreciated. Thither have they gone to enjoy the wild woods, nooks and dells, beautiful scenery of forest and stream, mountain and bay, and for weeks and months at a time have reveled in its manifold delights. But only in the last three years have its advantages been known and understood by the community at large; yet in these three years Mill Valley has grown from a mere stock ranch to be regarded as one of the choicest retreats which attract those in search of health, rest and recreation, and delightful surroundings.

It is a portion of the well-known Throckmorton Ranch, originally an old Spanish grant deeded to Stephen A. Richardson. Abundantly watered, well wooded, and with a climate that kept its grass green for more months in a year than was afforded to almost any other locality in the State outside of Marin County, it was regarded as one of the most desirable stock ranches in the State.

Three years ago a corporation was formed, known as the Tamalpais Land and Water Company, which resolved to open up this valley, make known its advantages, and attract within its borders those who desired to find a place which for climate, nearness to the city and picturesque surroundings could claim no superior.

A tract of about 1000 acres was selected, abounding in beautiful groves and well watered. Engineers laid out the tract in blocks and lots. Over thirty miles of good roads have been constructed, which are kept well watered, miles of sewers were built, and seven miles of water mains are laid, bringing the purest of mountain water down from the slopes of Mount Tamalpais.

As a result, what was three years ago nothing but a stock ranch, with not a score of inhabitants, is now one

RESIDENCES IN ROSS VALLEY.

of the most beautiful localities in the State, with over 500 permanent residents and a tourist population of over 2000.

Fine residences have been built on every hand, occupied by some of the best and most cultivated families of San Francisco, who have chosen this spot above all others in which to spend either all or the greater part of the year.

The distance from San Francisco is short, only fifty minutes being occupied in the passage, half an hour of which is taken up in the ferry trip from the city to Sausalito, which presents a view of the Golden Gate and the fortified islands of Alcatraz and Angel Island, and is one of the most delightful trips afforded on the bay of San Francisco.

A branch of the North Pacific Coast Railway has been built into the heart of the valley, and as the train runs swiftly along, beautiful views are presented of forest and mountain, which, however, are only a foretaste of that which is to come.

The station at Mill Valley is located in a group of redwoods, and round and about are scattered the business houses of the valley. They include two livery stables, two general stores, one bakery, one fruit store, two butcher shops, and four hotels, the latter being located at a greater or less distance from the station, in some locality selected for the beauty of its site and general convenience to the traveling and tourist public.

The town is known as Eastland, named after the president of the company.

It will be seen that in the list of business houses there is no saloon. There is no saloon in the valley, and there never will be one, as the company owning the land gives no deed of sale that does not prohibit the sale of liquor. As a consequence, the rowdy element which frequents so many resorts about the bay is conspicuously absent, and there is no disorderly conduct, and the hoodlum is an unknown quantity.

There are two churches, an Episcopalian and a Catholic, both equally cozy and attractive. There is also one of the prettiest schoolhouses that can be found in the State.

From the train the sightseer can go in almost any direction and find delightful walks and drives. Mount

VIEWS IN MILL VALLEY.

Tamalpais towers overhead, and if he be an ambitious climber, he can scale its sides, either on foot or astride a sure-footed burro, a troop of which are kept on hand to delight children, young and old.

The roads are hard and free from dust, and one can wander for miles up the valley, constantly charmed with ever-changing views of lofty mountain, forests of redwood, fir, pine, laurel, wild lilac, madrona, and other trees. A clear mountain stream, fresh from the overhanging mountains, purls through the valley, and it is but a short walk to the old lumber mill (whence the valley derives its name), the "Three Wells"—charming pools into which the torrent rushes,—and the Cascade.

It is here that the Bohemian Club has held its "high jinks," and an immense statue of Buddha still stands majestic and alone to mark the place where the members of this talented organization have held high carnival, and where mirth and wit have set the echoes flying through the dark and misty aisles of the redwood forest, and where the very hills have shaken their sides with laughter as they watched the antics of the merry-making Bohemians.

The valley is subdivided into lots from one-half to two acres in extent. These lots are irregular in size and shape, on account of the nature of the land, the growth of trees, etc. Every lot is selected with a view to beauty of location. He who desires a house erected in an overshadowing grove, with the music of running water enchanting the ear the day long, can easily find the spot he wants. He who desires a location above the valley where he can look out upon the hills on every side, and even watch the ships and steamers glide about on San Francisco Bay, can do so. Every man has his taste, and every one's taste can here be satisfied.

The sewer system and water supply are admirable. Next year electric lights will be put in all over the valley. New walks and drives are being built, and the attractions of the spot are rapidly increasing. Every one who comes here is entranced with its beauties and wants to come again. The hotels are admirably managed. The Hotel Bellevue, Mrs. S. Koerner, proprietress, is admirably conducted. The rooms are light, roomy and well furnished, and the large dining hall is a model of neatness and convenience. The table is one of the best that can be provided, and those who stop here are always sure of a cordial welcome and the best of treatment.

THE HOTEL BELLEVUE, MILL VALLEY.

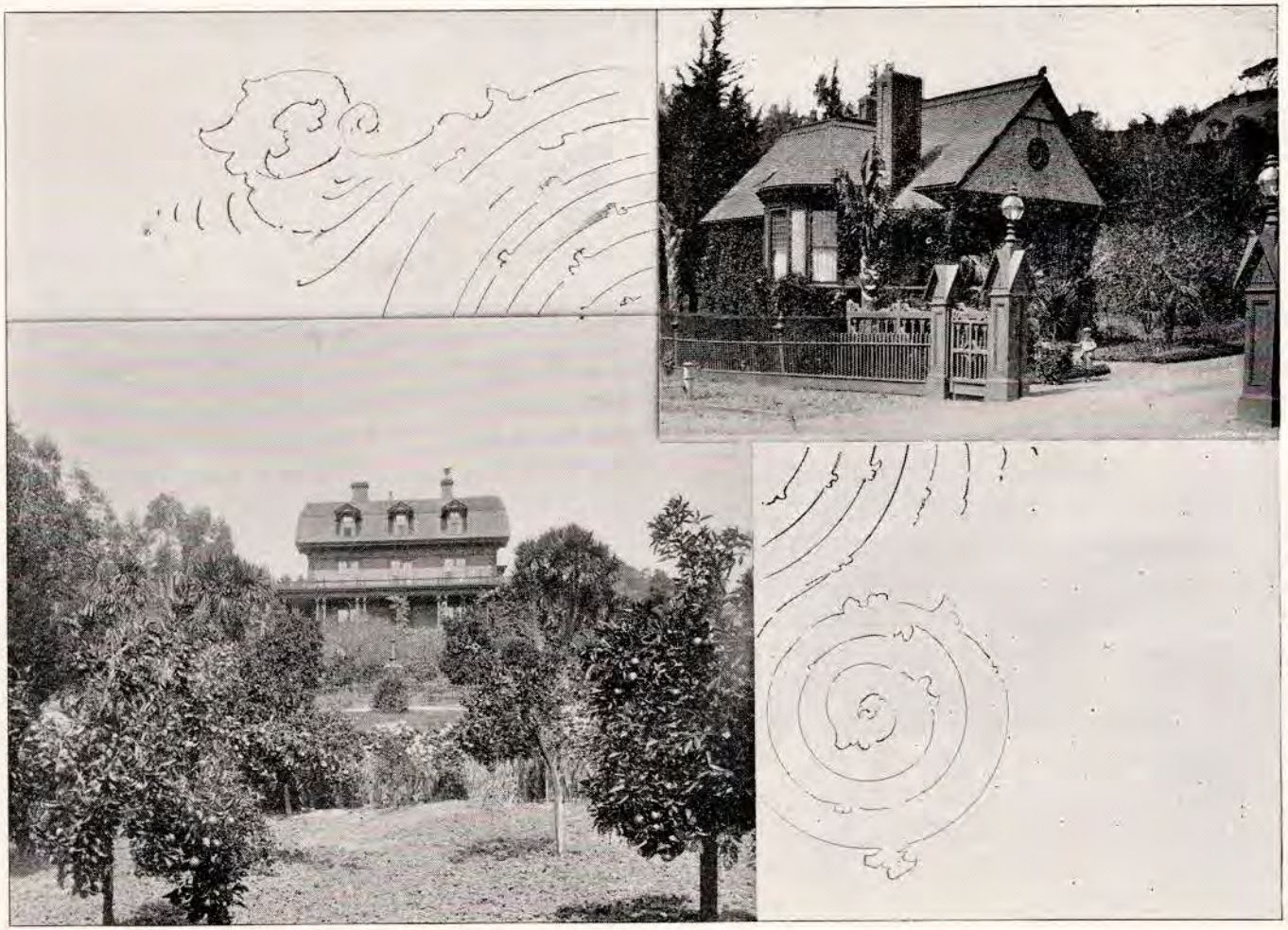
The Hotel Eastland, situated five minutes' walk from the depot on the Corte Madera road, is another model establishment. The proprietress, Mrs. J. J. Cullen, understands the art of conducting a first-class establishment, and knows how to cater to the wants of her guests. The house is delightfully situated. No wind or fog can possibly approach it, the tennis and croquet grounds are in the finest order, and the table is the best that can be provided. Her guests are always delighted with their stay at the Eastland.

There are now about 200 houses in the valley, many of which are beautiful specimens of architectural design. Among the best are those of Jos. G. Eastland, Lovell White, J. M. Cortigan, P. J. Sullivan, D. E. Hayes, Geo. E. Billings, Henry Bridges, Eug. Moffatt, J. H. McInnes, A. Coffin, J. Rea, Harry Hall, J. M. Thompson, A. Roullier, G. Grant, Chas. Meyer, Fanny Sharp, Geo. Marcus, M. M. O'Shaughnessey, M. Hakers, and many others.

Charles H. Clapp is the engineer in charge, and L. L. Janes is the resident director in charge of the grounds. Supervisor J. Gardner is the superintendent of the entire ranch of over 14,000 acres. The directors of the company are: J. G. Eastland, president; T. Magee, Lovell White, H. C. Campbell, L. L. Janes. The secretary is Beverly Letcher, of the San Francisco Savings Union. This company has done wonders in the way of development, and is continually at work adding to the improvements already effected. Surveyors are constantly employed, and the people of the valley have every confidence in the ultimate success of the company's enterprise. The average cost of land here now is about $1000 an acre.

As one saunters through the valley and beholds on every side the shady nooks and cool dells, inviting rest to the weary, tired worker of brain or hand, the words of Stoddard rush to the mind with a new and realistic significance:

Summer, winter, day or night,
The woods are an ever-new delight;
They give us peace, and they make us strong,
Such wonderful balms to them belong;
So, living or dying, I'll take mine ease,
Under the trees, under the trees.



RESIDENCE AND LODGE OF A. W. FOSTER, SAN RAFAEL.

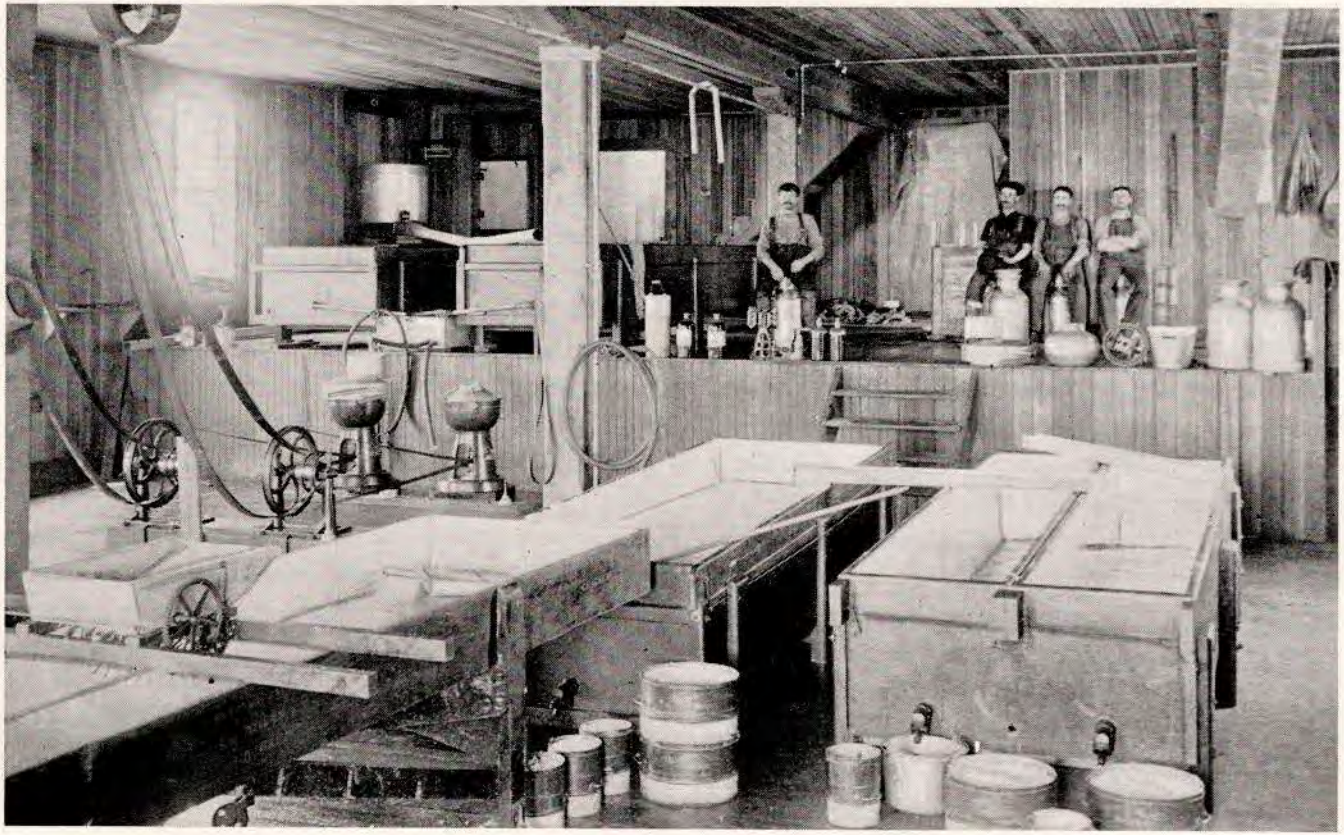
# THE FALLON CREAMERY AT TOMALES.

THE chief products of Marin County belong to the dairy. Butter, cheese and milk are not only our chief exports, but they are greater in extent than those of any other county in the State. The climate, soil and topography of the county are peculiarly fitted for dairying, and this will always be the main agricultural pursuit of Marin. The last assessment places the number of dairy cattle at 26,796, which at $22.50 each makes a total of $602,932.50. The actual number is believed to be much larger, Supervisor Burbank's estimate being 35,000.

Just the amount of dairy products exported is a hard matter to determine. The North Pacific Coast Railroad last year shipped 4389 tons of dairy produce, the bulk of which came from this county. The San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad shipped as much more from this county, and besides these amounts, a great deal was shipped by water from points on Bolinas, Tomales and Drake's bays.

Many of the dairymen now own cream separators, and thus make more butter from the same quantity of milk than could be made without machinery, and also make a better quality of butter. Among those who have separators are Hegler & Johnson at Novato, J. Bloom and Geo. Mason at Olema, G. Cordoni at Tocaloma, J. Bloom and C. Martin at Chileno Valley, R. Brown at Hicks' Valley, J. Martella at Point Reyes Station, and W. D. Skinner, H. Clausen and Charles Skinner at Point Reyes. Many of the dairies do not manufacture either butter or cheese, but ship their milk direct to the city. Our facilities for transportation, combined with the peculiar adaptability of this county for the dairy business, make it evident that this industry will increase rather than decrease in the future.

It is a good business to engage in. The returns are large and the profits good, and these returns are received monthly or more frequently still. Many of our dairymen have grown wealthy in the business, and with a good ranch,



THE FALLON CREAMERY.

well selected stock and improved machinery, every dairyman should be making money. Marin County butter, cheese and milk commands the highest price, the market is near at hand, and transportation is abundant and cheap.

A visit to a creamery is very interesting. The largest and best equipped is the Fallon Creamery at Tomales, which was built in the spring of 1892. It is managed by a corporation, the value of whose stock is $10,000. Hon. G. W. Burbank is the president, and the directors are Mr. Burbank, P. G. Sartori, W. D. Freeman, J. W. Gaver and L. C. Baily. These gentlemen are not only practical dairymen but are sound business men as well, and the industry, from the start, has been profitable, and the extent of the business has steadily increased. Last year the creamery received the milk of 1000 cows, and this year this number will reach nearly 1500.

The creamery is situated by the track of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, about a mile north of Tomales, and is in the center of a remarkably prosperous dairy section. The building is a three-story structure on the railroad side, but being built on a hill-side, it has but two stories on the side of the county road, which allows the dairymen to deliver their milk practically at the second-story, from which it flows down through the various tanks, separators and vats until it comes into the storing-room in the shape of cheese or butter. The building proper is thirty-five feet by sixty-four. It cost $5000, and $1000 more was expended in obtaining an abundance of good spring water. A cement cistern was constructed which holds 12,000 gallons.

The machinery is very abundant and of the latest and most approved pattern. Mr. O. Hubbell, a prominent dairyman of Tomales, recently returned from an extended Eastern trip, in which he visited a number of large creameries. He saw nothing superior to the Fallon Creamery or even equal to it in point of convenience, arrangement and machinery.

The milk is brought to the creamery in the morning in ten-gallon cans, the morning milk being separate from that of the night before. It is then weighed and tested by a Babcock tester, the accepted basis being four per cent, so that 1000 pounds of milk will bring $10. Having been weighed and tested, the milk flows into the receiving vats, of which there are two, with a capacity of 600 gallons each. From here it goes into the heater where the temperature is governed, and thence into the separators, of which there are three, which are able to handle 2000 gallons an hour.

DALESSI DAIRY RANCH AT FAIRFAX.

Last year they averaged about 30,000 pounds of milk daily. At first two "Jumbo" separators were used; but these proved unsatisfactory and were replaced by three Alpha De Laval separators, which have given complete satisfaction.

From these separators the cream flows into one set of vats and the milk minus the cream into another. There are four milk vats, holding 600 gallons each, and two cream vats, holding 400 gallons each. The cream is for butter and the milk for cheese. There is an immense curd sink, and two double gang presses, one with a capacity of forty 14-inch cheeses, and the other of twenty 14-inch and twenty of the size known as "Young America." The cream goes to the basement to the churn, which holds 400 gallons, and changes this much cream into butter in an hour. From the churn the butter is taken to the "worker," which works a batch of eighty pounds in seven minutes. Then it goes to large, square moulds, which hold thirty squares each. These squares are cut out by machinery, wrapped in cloth, and shipped to the Dairymen's Union at San Francisco, where the butter commands from one to three cents a pound more than any butter in the market.

For some time only butter has been made, the separated milk being run from the vats to pens, where it fattens hundreds of prime hogs. Last year more than 1000 hogs were handled in this way, and it is a question whether the returns were not as satisfactory as they would have been had the milk been made into cheese.

All the machinery is run by steam and is arranged with the greatest regard for convenience in manufacture. The floors are of cement and are kept scrupulously clean. The upper story of the creamery is used as living rooms by the creamery hands and also as a store-room for cheese.

The creamery has been of vast benefit to the dairymen of this section, and reflects great credit on those who had enterprise sufficient for its establishment.

RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF L. B. PARROTT, SAN RAFAEL.

# MOUNT TAMALPAIS MILITARY ACADEMY.

SAN RAFAEL has become the seat of several important educational institutions, all of which are each year gaining in importance and in scope. Of these, none ranks higher than Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, which has already in the three years of its establishment obtained a position second to none of the various educational institutions for the youth of the Pacific Slope. It is an assured success and a permanent institution. Its equipments, its methods of instruction and government, and the character of its patronage, establish this claim.

The board of directors consists of Rev. Arthur Crosby, San Rafael, president; Wm. Babcock, San Rafael, secretary; A. W. Foster, San Rafael, treasurer; Hon. E. B. Conklin, San Jose; Robert Dickson, San Francisco; E. W. Newhall, San Rafael; J. R. Jarboe, San Francisco; Hon. J. R. McDonald, Sacramento; Rev. H. C. Minton, D. D., San Rafael; R. J. Trumbull, San Rafael.

The corps of instructors is large, and is composed of gentlemen of experience and established reputation. It consists of Arthur Crosby, head-master, whose department is English, Bible and history; Austin Lewis, A. B., Int. LL. B. (University of London), Latin and Greek; Col. S. Shakespeare, commandant, military drill, drawing, book-keeping; James Blackledge, A. M., science; Hattie J. Shute, A. B., English; William W. Anderson, A. M., mathematics; T. W. Lewis, primary classes and first form; E. J. Barker, A. B., assistant in primary and first form work; Chas. G. Buck, singing; A. F. Johannsen, violin and piano; W. F. Jones, M. D., director of physical culture; W. S. Böttger, gymnasium instructor and modern languages; B. K. Burke, bursar.

The principles of discipline by which the order of the institution is regulated have proved their efficiency, and the cadets will compare favorably in character, in manners, and in behavior, with any school boys. Nor has it been

MOUNT TAMALPAIS MILITARY ACADEMY.

necessary to resort to any severe measures for the accomplishment of this result. There is probably less interference with the legitimate recreations of the pupils than in most schools, and certainly it would be hard to find a more contented or appreciative set of boys. Indeed, the cordial relations existing between pupils and masters, and the pleasant social intercourse which marks the entire school-life, make the duties of government and instruction anything but a burden.

The main building and five cottages were formerly known as the Tamalpais Hotel. In the second term of last year the school established itself in the old hotel quarters; since then additional accommodation has been found for the growing needs of the institution. Now that these changes have been made, the buildings have been found sufficiently convenient and compact.

The laboratories, provided with the best apparatus, stand apart from the rest of the buildings, with which they are connected by a covered way. Continual additions are made to the laboratory equipment, and a physical laboratory has been added to the chemical laboratory erected last year, so that the Academy is perhaps, better provided in this department than any other private institution in the State.

A large new gymnasium, fitted with the requisite apparatus for physical exercise, has been erected close to the main school buildings. It serves also as a lecture hall, and as a place for the presentation of dramatic and other entertainments. Here the school receptions are given and the commencement exercises take place. Connected with the gymnasium a new building has been erected this year, which contains an immense cement swimming tank, the water of which though heated is kept constantly pure. There is also a large and well-lighted and comfortably furnished reading room, supplied with all the leading magazines and periodicals.

The grounds are large, and every facility is offered for manly sports and healthful recreation.

There are now over 100 boys enrolled in the school, and this number is constantly being increased as the institution becomes better known and the character of the instruction imparted becomes better understood and appreciated.

RESIDENCE OF DR. JONES, SAN RAFAEL.

# THE HOTEL RAFAEL.

THE Hotel Rafael, a view of which is herewith presented, is situated upon a knoll in the midst of a twenty-acre park which overlooks the beautiful San Rafael Valley and directly faces Mount Tamalpais, commanding a view of the whole extent of the valley on both sides, and from San Anselmo Junction to San Quentin Point with the blue waters of the bay in the distance. It is not only an exceedingly handsome and commodious structure, but is surrounded by spacious grounds which show proof of the highest skill and art of the landscape gardener. Several handsome cottages of liberal dimensions have also been constructed in the grounds. There are ample accommodations for over three hundred guests.

The hotel is under the management of Mr. O. M. Brennan, who has enjoyed many years of experience in hotel life in the southern portions of the State. He is well and favorably known to tourists and travelers from all the States of the Union and from Europe and other lands. All patrons receive at his hands a kindly welcome, and his presence is a guarantee of the successful conduct of this fashionable resort. The hotel is a model of cleanliness and good order at all times, and nothing has been left undone to make this in every respect one of the finest-appointed and best-kept hotels in California. Every department is fitted with the most modern and improved appliances for its proper conduct, and a well-trained staff of attentive servants anticipate every want. The cuisine is presided over by a chef of unexcelled ability, who, with a number of able assistants, exhausts every resource of the culinary art to cater to the exacting taste and palatable pleasures of the most fastidious. The dining hall commands a pleasant and inviting view and is of very large dimensions and most tastefully decorated. Some very elaborate banquets have been given here. The club house is a separate building, with smoking, card and reading rooms for the amusement of the after-dinner hour. The

THE HOTEL RAFAEL.

billiard room is of ample dimensions and contains several well-appointed tables for the enjoyment of this best of all indoor games. The bowling alleys are the best and most capacious of any hotel in California.

The tennis courts are undoubtedly the finest on the coast, and equal to any in the East or in Europe. The floors are of the best quality asphaltum, carefully laid and perfectly level. Their area is well illustrated in the picture, as also the large accommodation for the holding of the tournaments for which the Hotel Rafael is so famous. Large pavilions on both sides of the grounds afford ample room for those wishing to witness the games. Here are held the annual tournaments of the Pacific States Lawn Tennis Association, which events attract all the best players of this fashionable game.

The Hotel Rafael has no superior in the State. It ranks on a par with the Hotel Del Monte at Monterey, the Coronado Hotel at San Diego and the Hotel Vendome at San José. It has almost all the advantages of these celebrated hotels and possesses attractions which they have not. No hotel has more spacious or beautiful grounds, from none is such a magnificent view presented, and the walks, rides and drives which are near at hand have no equal in the State. Those who pass a season at the Hotel Rafael are more than satisfied with their sojourn, and return again and again.

RESIDENCE OF J. F. FUGAZI, SAN RAFAEL.

# HUNTING IN MARIN COUNTY.

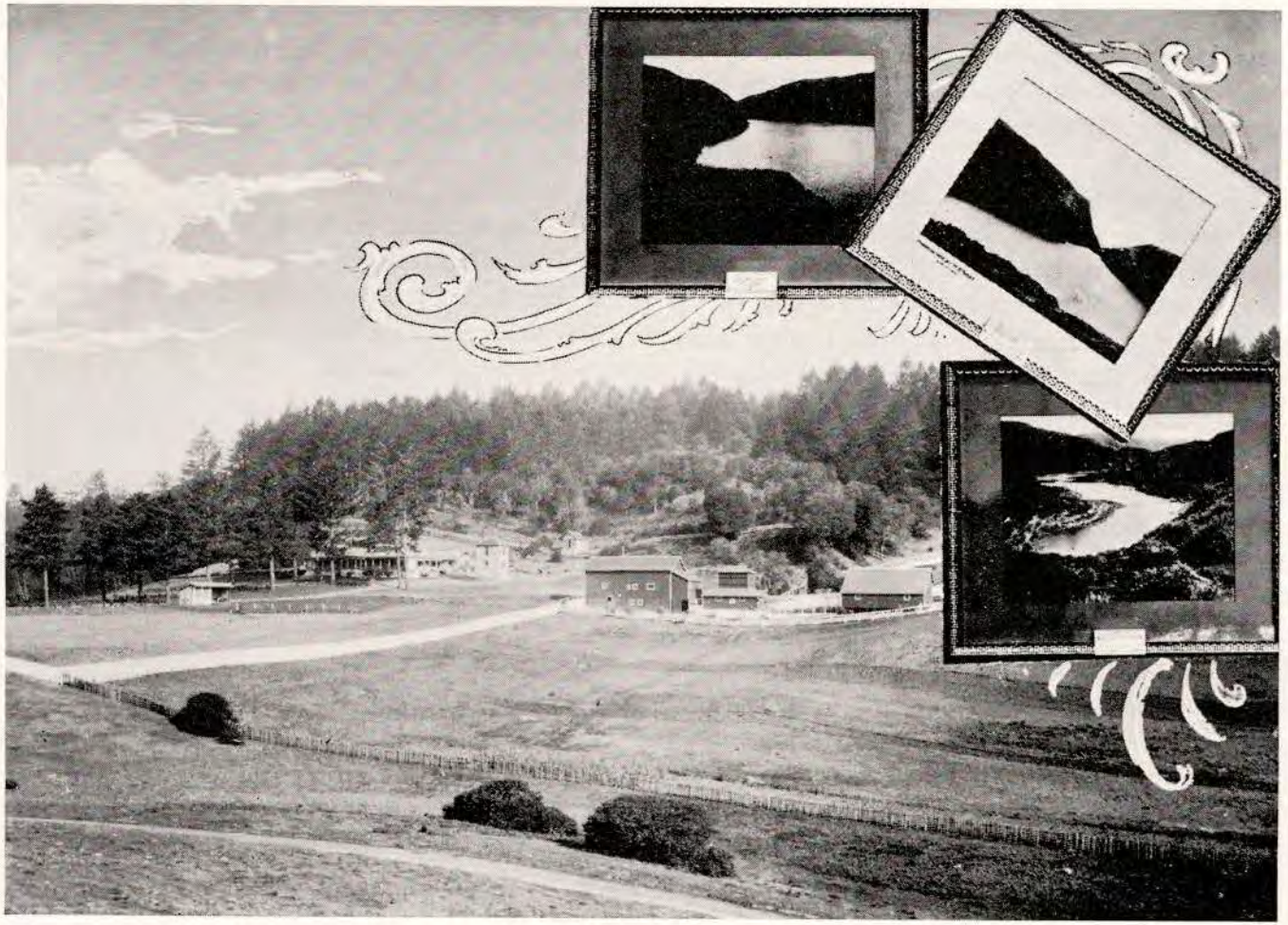
A FLOCK of duck.
A bevy of quail.
A wisp of snipe.
A gang of geese.
A covey of partridge.
A herd of deer.

No true sportsman, unless compelled by necessity will kill a song-bird. The robin and the lark both welcome the birth of day. Some one has said that with the rising of the sun each morning a girdle of bird song surrounds the world.

In the year 1572 the first Anglo-Saxon put his foot on the grass-grown slopes of Marin, and, with blunderbuss in hand, shot the "conies which lived in the rocks," or pursued the giant elk which grazed on Punta de Los Reyes. This was when Sir Francis Drake wintered his storm-tossed fleet ere he weathered Cape Horn on his way home. The coyotes have killed the conies (rabbits), and the Mexicans have lassoed and shot the lordly elk, until but a few of their disjointed antlers mark the plains or sequestered valleys where the last of this race of giants fell.

Here, on Point Reyes, this bold promontory, the northern warder of the Golden Gate, cone after cone of white or gray geese rested their weary wings on this plain (which stretches to the north of the Point), until "Haunk, haunk, forward and to the nor'ward!" is the trumpet's tone. "What goose will lag or feather flag to break the goodly cone."

Here, as a boy, when loose from school, I spent my vacations with Capt. Josiah Swain in his old ranch-house, largely built from the wreckage of ships whose bones whitened the neighboring sands of ocean. The captain had a grand old ox, trained to quietly browse up alongside of a flock of geese, and behind the ox walked the hunter, gun in hand. I heard of one pot-hunter who kicked the ox (to go on) and got to boot twenty-four geese at a single shot from his No. 6 bore gun. I saw, with the open-eyed wonder of a boy, a "honker," or Canada goose,



COUNTRY CLUB, POINT REYES, AND FISHING LAKES.

carried over a man's shoulder by the head, and the tips of the wings touched the ground; this goose weighed twenty-two pounds. In March, when the geese fly to the north, they are the fattest. Often, when the "anser" falls to the sportsman's gun, the goose bursts open when he strikes the ground, so fat has he grown on his southern feeding ground.

But, alas for sportsmen, Point Reyes and the Novato meadows attract but a few of these wary birds to now stay their wayward flight. Ducks are found in large numbers in Marin, along the borders of San Francisco Bay, in every indentation which marks the shore. Early in the fall, every fresh-water pond is a play-ground into which the ducks—tired wanderers of the air—at early morn and dewy eve plunge in great flocks. It is in these ponds that the birds get fresh water to drink, and often find food in the wild rice and celery which grows upon the borders or on the bottom of the pond. "The early bird gets the worm," 'tis said; so the early hunter gets the duck.

Ere yet the sun, his beacon red,
Has lighted Tamalpais' head,

The ardent hunter "a drowsy bed scorning," has ensconsed himself behind his carefully built blind; his decoys float on the quiet water some twenty yards in front of him. The whirr of incoming wings, the bang! bang! of his gun, the splash of the falling ducks into the water, and of the indashing dog to secure the birds—all these sounds fill the hunter's heart with joy. Limantour, Tomales and Bolinas bays are the homes of the canvas-back, mallard, widgeon and teal. Flocks of brant often swim on these bays; they are wary birds, and seek the open water far from either shore. It is only when some ardent sportsman, a sure shot, sits in the bow of a swift-sailing boat which is sailed within gunshot, that the hunter kill his game with a No. 10 choke bore, loaded with a heavy charge of powder.

Let us now leave the waters of the bays and go to the oozy marsh—the home of the English snipe. Here, with our long rubber boots to our belts securely bound, we shall hunt each foot of ground. See our dogs fast stand as still and silent as any bush on land. Up goes one Englishman to the right, one to the left in zigzag flight. Twisting and turning is all in vain, down they go to the hunter's aim. The Country Club have two fine snipe marshes, which after

RESIDENCES, SAN RAFAEL.

every frost leaves the members accounts to settle with "long-bills." There must be good shooting here and there all along the marshy edges of San Francisco Bay, from Sausalito to the mouth of San Antonio Creek. There is a fair snipe marsh near Tomales, I hear.

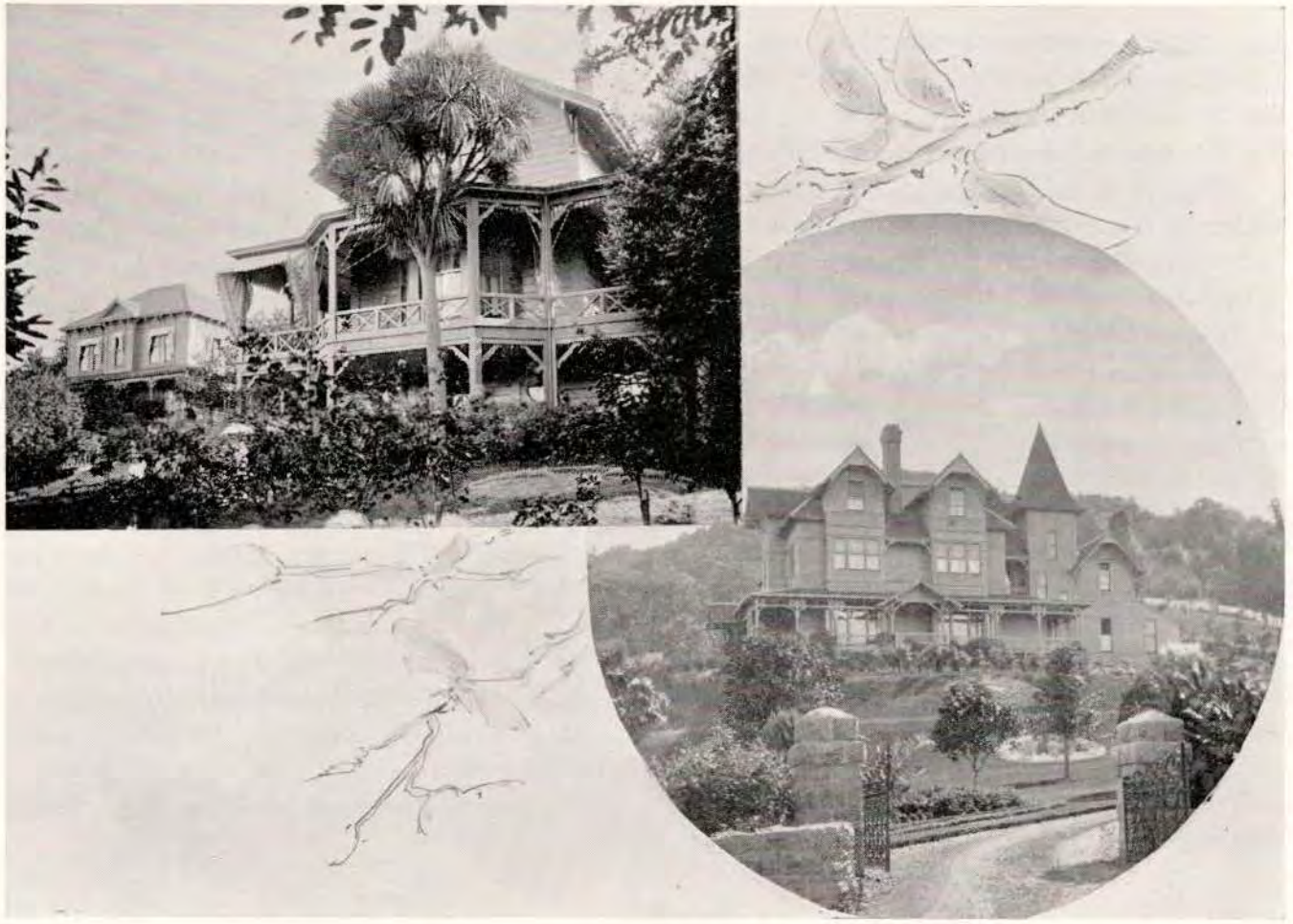
Let us now discard our rubber boots and put on our hobnailed shoes and climb to the uplands,

"Where the cock with lively din
Scatters the realm of darkness thin."

Some old cock,—quail, I mean,—on bush, fence or rock, the guardian of the flock. How they hurry, one and all, in response to that old fellow's call, to mass together for a long, extended flight to some deep, wooded or heavily brushed ravine. Here, right here, the old sportsman does not hesitate for an instant, but "bang, bangs" at the birds. Confused and frightened at the sudden noise, the bevy takes but a short flight, scatters, drops and runs; each for himself lies like a stone, close to the ground. If in open cover, the grand moving pointer, with head high in air, locates the quail for the rapid cocker to urge into hasty flight. Pursuant to his master's word, the cocker also retrieves the bird. But should the cover be thick with blackberry, briar and tangled vine, here the thick-coated setter has his way. He pushes on through briar and brake, obedient to the word. He points and flushes his bird, and brings the quail, when shot, to his master's hand.

Every estate in fair Marin where the laws are "enforced" is stocked with the toothsome quail. No outdoor sport can with this compare, when with two or three friends abreast you send your dogs to quarter the ground in front, to left and right. Each time a dog points, the nearest man flushes the bird. "A good shot!" rewards each lucky hit, or a laugh punishes the offender's ear when he misses some easy shot; or the better marksman advises the tyro how to correct his faulty shooting, and courtesy and good-will prevails.

Well do I remember when, in last November, R. Wilson, Mr. Woodward and I hunted quail in a bowl of the bluff headland to the south of the mouth of Bear Valley. The sea at our feet was all astir with tiny waves. The Farallones lay clear and distinct on the tranquil ocean. Between the distant islands and the land Italian fishermen



RESIDENCES OF L. GERSTLE AND L. SLOSS, SAN RAFAEL.

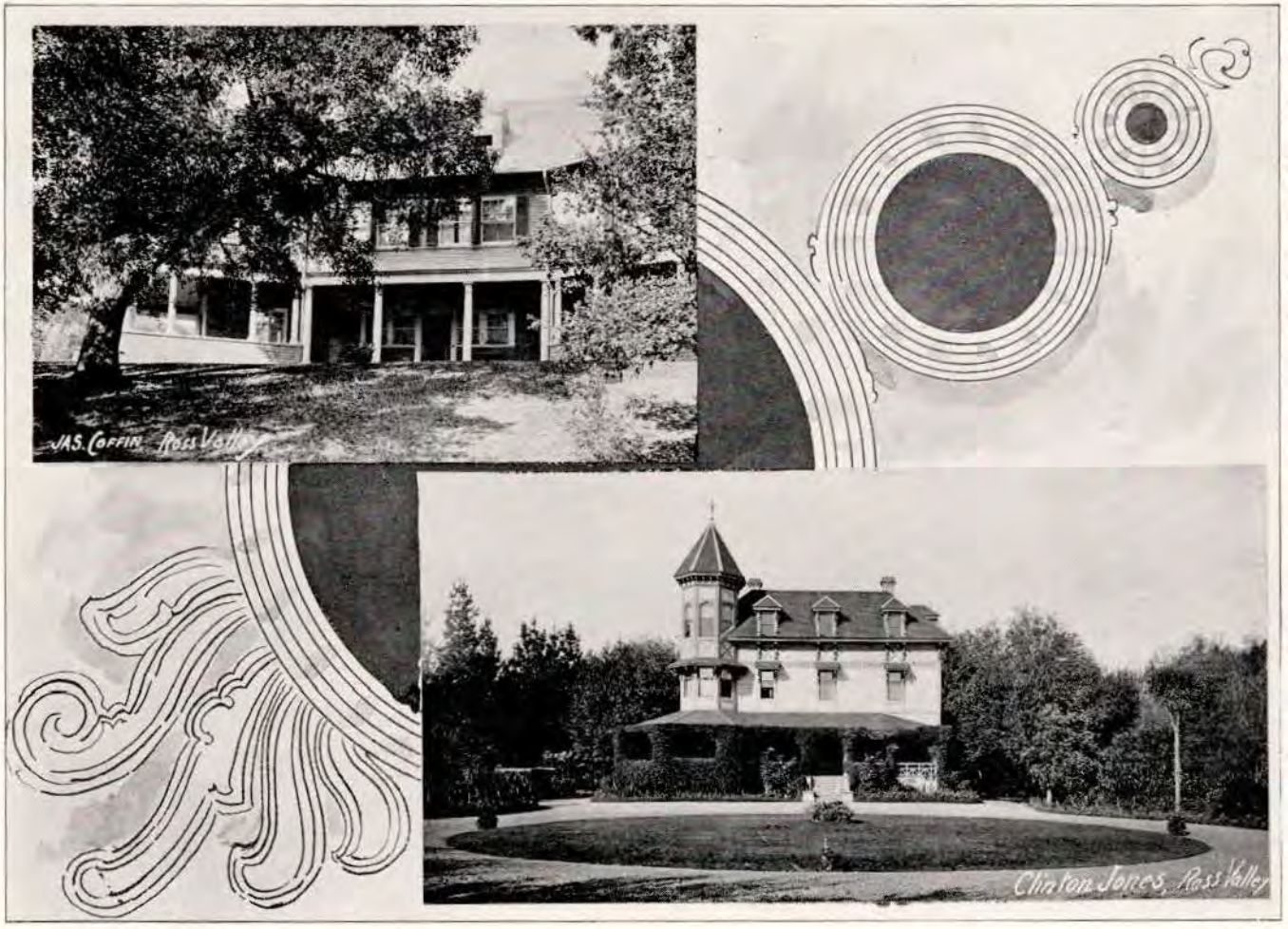
dropped their nets and caught their finny prey as the day wore on. "As I look back in memory's track, I hear the sad refrain: 'Never again, never again!'" Wilson is dead, except to his friends,—with them he will ever live; Woodward has hurt his right hand, so that his trigger finger is useless. The quail still call; other club men behind their dogs shoot the same ground over, but none who are more genial of heart and hand than these two friends of mine.

On the subject of birds, hawks are the predatory foes of the quail. My friend, Mr. Wm. Kittle, who, as a taxidermist, has mounted many a bird, tells me there are in California about fifteen varieties of hawks. The game-keepers of the Country Club kill hundreds of them. My cousin, John Orr, must have killed thousands. Mr. Orr uses a shotgun, while the game-keepers use a pistol.

Deer are found in every mountain fastness in Marin. The slopes of Tamalpais abound with the timid doe, spotted fawn and antlered buck. "Oft listening how the hounds and horn, cheerily rouse the slumbering morn," have Frank Miller, Juan Garcia, the Lucas boys, the Tunsteads, and hosts of other true-hearted sportsmen, ridden to commanding points where their Marlin or Winchester rifles could command the fate of the flying quarry. Listening to the opening pack, rock and cavern paid them back. What music there is to the hunter's ear in the voices of the hounds he knows!

Bears are fast disappearing. Now and then a brown bear is killed, or a California lion. That is when they are up a tree. Mr. Wm. Abbott had four or five fine colts killed, four years ago, by a California lion His lordship sucked their blood and left their carcasses to be eaten by a couple of bears. Juan Garcia, with his noble pack of hounds, soon ran Bruin up a tree. Mr. Abbott's deadly aim soon killed and tumbled Mr. Bear out of his place of refuge. Shortly after the death of the bears the lion was seen on Wittenburg hill. The same men and dogs brought Leo into camp. Now, thanks to Taxidermist Allen's skill, Mr. Abbott's little boy, Kenneth, plays with the bear's stuffed hide, and the lion's tawny skin is stretched at length on the sitting-room floor.

Who shall tell how many tales of flood, forest and field are told before the open wood fires of our country homes in the long winter evening?

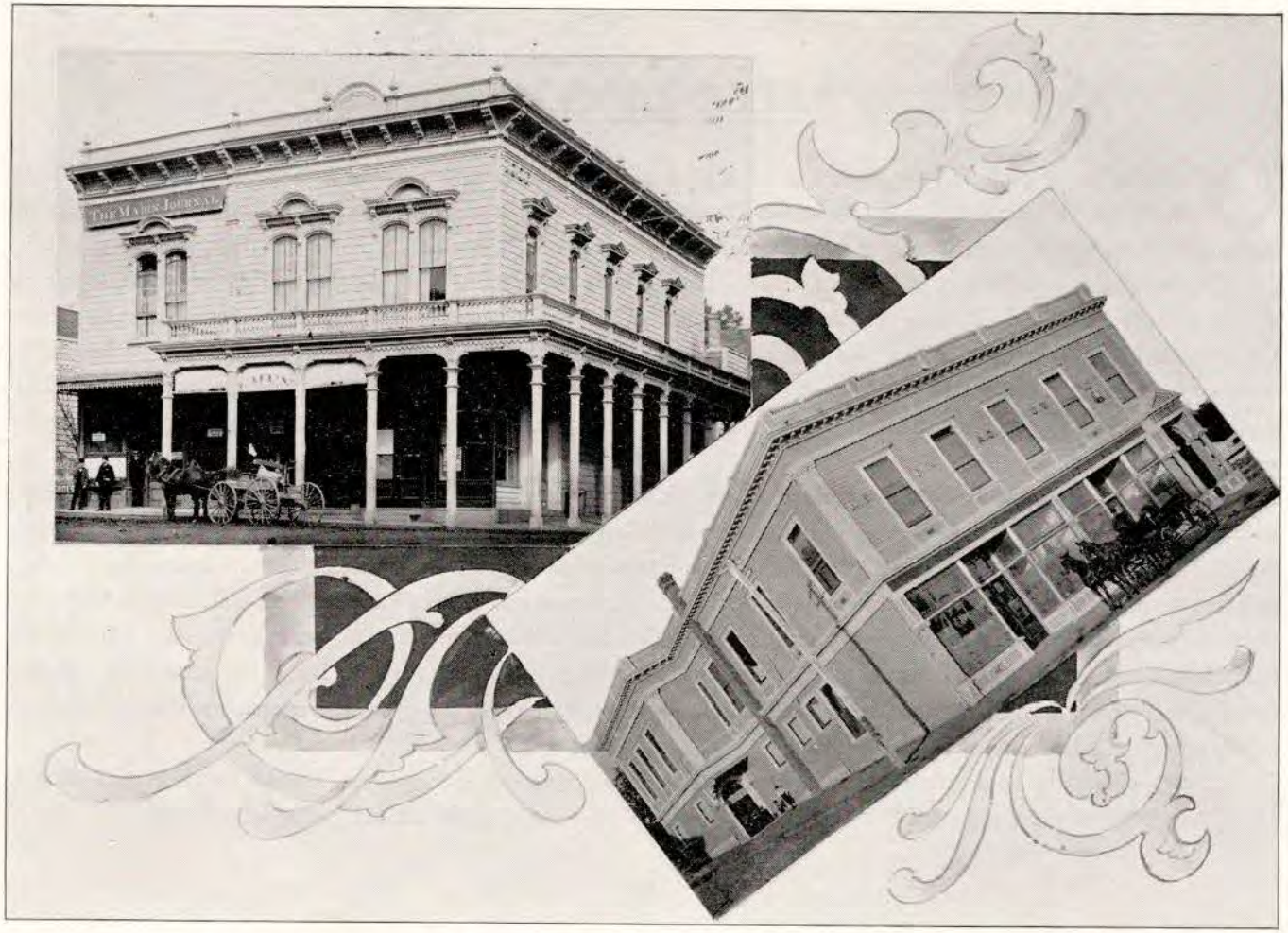



ROSS VALLEY HOMES.

No more congenial place can be found in all the land than in the new room of the Country Club house. See how the logs crackle and blaze in the great fireplace. In the uncertain light see how the great moose looks down on the tired patrons of the chase; a dozen deer hounds gaze with placid eyes on the scene; swan, ducks, quail, products of the taxidermist's skill tell of marsh, wood and hill. The warmth of the fire, the fantastic shapes the flickering light has made, spurs the tired hunter and fisherman to "outlie" the other before the fire. The distant baying of the dogs tell of their faithful services. The whinny of the grateful horse tells he has earned by faithful speed and toil his oats. Soon the tired men, horses and dogs have dropped off into the land of dreams, and the game of Marin is as a tale that has been told.

P. J. SHAFTER.

OLEMA, November 14, 1893.




THE "JOURNAL" OFFICE, ODD FELLOWS' AND MASONIC HALLS, SAN RAFAEL.

# THE COLLEGE OF SAN RAFAEL.

ON the opposite page is a reproduction of a photograph recently taken of the College of San Rafael. It is under the direction of the Sisters of St. Dominic, and in the brief years of its establishment in San Rafael has taken an important position among the educational institutions of California.

Originally this college was located in Benicia, having been founded by the Sisters in 1850 under the name of St. Catherine's Academy. It was the pioneer institution of the State, and though since then numerous others have been established, it has ever held a foremost rank as an institution of learning. In 1889, a new college becoming necessary, the present desirable location was selected by His Grace Archbishop Riordan. This eminent prelate, like Ximenes when he was seeking the fittest spot to plant his college, took very gravely into consideration the question of scenery and climate.

The college is built in the Renaissance style or architecture, with elegant appointments and modern improvements. It is warmed by steam, lighted by gas and has an abundant supply of pure water. The frontage is 219 feet, the depth 85 feet. The north and the south wing each extend 105 feet. Special pains have been taken to make the building as lightsome as possible. The class-rooms, art-rooms, dormitories are so situated that nothing will interfere with that very necessary element—light. As a precaution against fire, hose-closets are placed on each floor. All the interior finish is in native wood. The halls are ample and airy, the ceilings high, the stairways broad and numerous. A fine gymnasium, giving room for exercise and recreation, together with extensive grounds, contribute essentially to the health and physical education of the pupils.

Letters of inquiry as to requirements, collegiate course, terms, regulations, etc., should be addressed to the Mother Superior of the College of San Rafael, San Rafael, California, and will receive prompt attention.

THE COLLEGE OF SAN RAFAEL.

# SAN ANSELMO.

SOME one has said that in California all the towns are "saints" and all the people "sinners." If that be true, then one of the loveliest and best-natured of these saints is this which was christened in honor of the orthodox old Archbishop of Canterbury. Perhaps it is hardly town enough to be canonized; still it bears the name, and for rustic habitation, for pure atmosphere, and for Japan-like beauty of surrounding scenery, San Anselmo may claim to be one of nature's beauty spots in this earthly paradise of California.

Who ever named the little hamlet builded better than he knew. It is bound to become famous, like Saint Anselm of England, for its theology.

A few years ago A. W. Foster, Esq., of San Rafael, presented to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, then in San Francisco, the Sunnyside tract near San Anselmo station, and new buildings have since been erected on it.

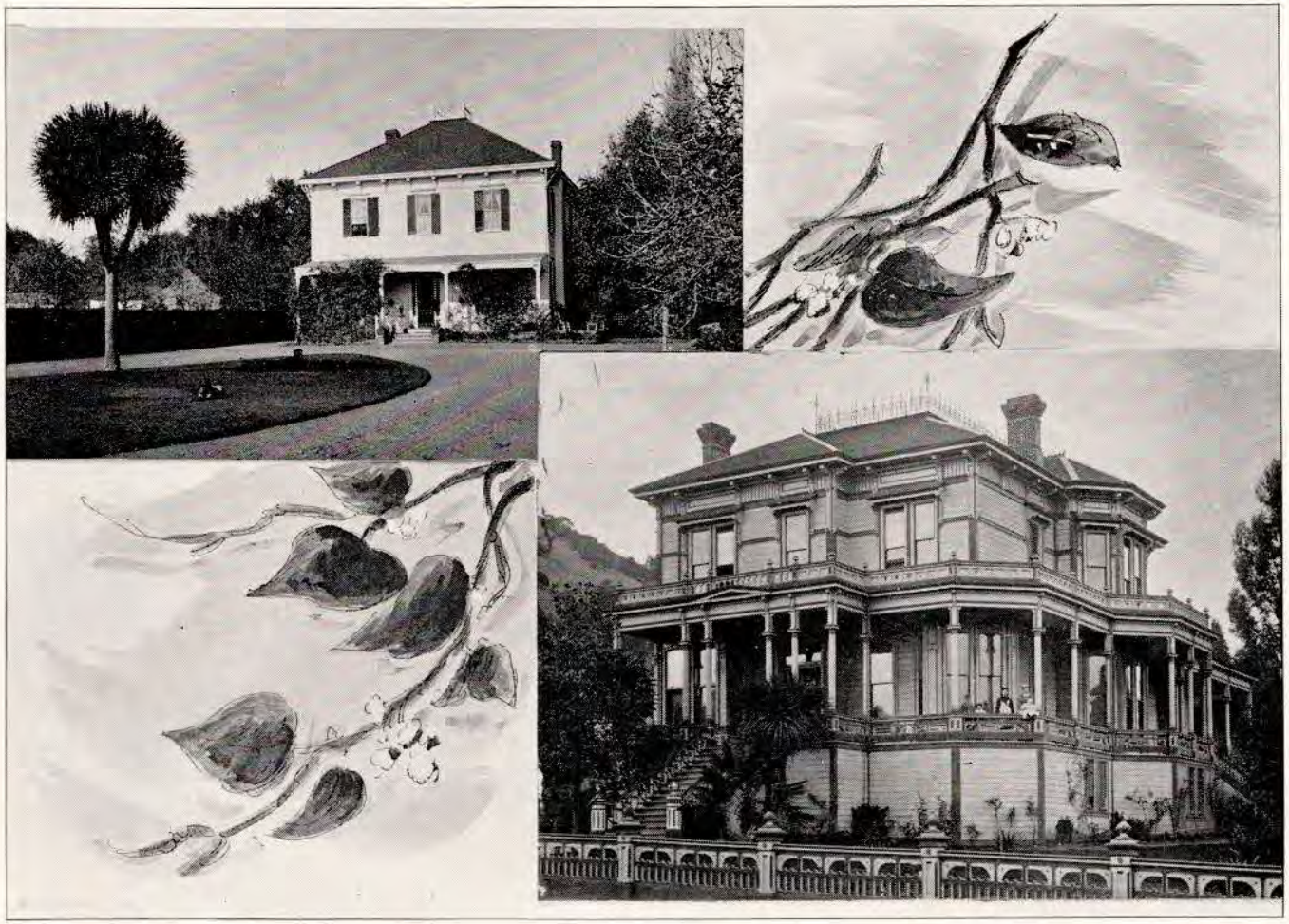
Crowning the crest of a graceful knoll, commanding a panorama of nature unsurpassed anywhere, flanked on every side by wooded slopes that are massed together like majestic mountain peaks, stand Scott Library Hall and Montgomery Hall, two beautiful stone buildings of noble design and substantial structure. The former has library, assembly hall and professors' lecture rooms, and the latter, a dormitory, has rooms for some seventy students.

At the foot of the hill are the residences of some of the professors, and vacant sites awaiting homes for the others; also a memorial chapel which is to be at once a church and a tomb, a monument to the munificent patron of the seminary, the late Alexander Montgomery, whose gifts to it in all will amount to $1,000,000. Together with other smaller gifts from various sources this will furnish such endowments and equipments as bid fair to give this school a front rank among the theological institutions of America.

San Francisco Theological Seminary
Sunny Side Tract near San Rafael
Wright & Sanders
Architects
Professors Residences
Montgomery Memorial Chapel
Montgomery Hall
Scott Library Hall

Six departments are presided over by active men in their prime, and the numerous needs of an educated ministry are kept in view in the three year's course here provided for the students.

Rev. Dr. Alexander in sacred history, Rev. Dr. Mackenzie in apologetical literature, Rev. Prof. Day in the original languages of the Bible, Rev. Dr. Minton in the study of Christian theology as a system, Rev. Dr. Landon in the chair of practical theology, and Prof. Buck in the department of voice culture, constitute the force of men who carry on the inside work of the institution. Along with the literary and scientific universities of California, this seminary of sacred learning, with a bright and promising future, may well be an object of local interest and pride, while it is steadily becoming a highly moral and religious force throughout the world—both in our own country and in the neighboring nations across the sea.



RESIDENCES OF J. TUNSTEAD, ROSS VALLEY, AND J. SHEEHY, SAN RAFAEL.

# THE SAN RAFAEL SCHOOL.

MANY attempts to carry on private school work have been made in San Rafael. These have each proved discouraging and temporary until the present school, under the name of the "San Rafael School," was founded in 1882, with three pupils on the list. It is, therefore, the pioneer institution of the county. Without making any effort for numerical success the growth has been steady and certain.

In the early part of the year it was decided to bring the scattered buildings of the old establishment under one roof, and to place the school on a permanent footing as one of our institutions in the neighborhood of San Rafael. As a result, we have the present commodious buildings, well equipped with every modern improvement in all that bears upon health and comfort. The house, without any attempt at luxury, can be taken as a model in finish, arrangement and construction; the instructions to the architect being that nothing should be omitted which could make the building perfect for the use intended.

The courses of study are English, mathematics, modern languages, classics and science. Manual training will be introduced at no distant day. The object of the training is not simply to prepare pupils to pass examinations, but to give them training in all respects, and as Mr. Bates, the principal, reiterates, "The supreme purpose of educational work is to minimize the possible failure in life."

The standing that scholars have taken in the older schools of the East and at the various technical institutes and universities attest the sound scholarship, while the character which the pupils bear in the neighborhood is the best testimony to the real value of the school as a permanent educational center to the county.

The building is about 100 feet square in the shape of an H. The grounds cover about 10 acres and include a

THE SAN RAFAEL SCHOOL.

football and baseball field, tennis courts and general playground. A library and a reading-room are attached to the building.

"Selboone" has been chosen as the name which hereafter the school will bear, and if the institution prospers in the future as it has in the past, Selboone will be known far and wide as one of the best, most thorough and most popular schools for boys established on the Pacific Coast.

## ASSESSMENT FACTS.

THE following figures taken from the assessment roll of the county for the current year are of interest:

There are 330,000 acres in the county of which 275,000 come under the head of tillable and grazing land. The total amount of assessed property was $12,771,862. Outside of town property and exclusive of railroads, the assessed value of property is $9,379,162. The town property, exclusive of railroads, amounts to $2,701,261. This year's assessment shows an increase of $500,000 in the value of property.

Last year there was put into wheat 365 acres, oats 575, barley, 210; there were cut for hay, 13,000. There are 350 acres of vineyard, 37,502 apple trees, 5515 apricot, 1385 cherry, 262 fig, 6992 peach, 4600 pear, 3498 prune, 400 almond.

The value of real estate other than city and town lots is $6,321,016; the value of improvements on same is $1,075,310. The value of city and town lots is $1,933,146, and of improvements thereon $1,587,607.

The S. F. & N. P. Railroad has twenty-nine and one-half miles of road in the county, and is assessed at $345,285. The North Pacific Coast Railroad has fifty-eight and one-half miles of road in the county, and is assessed at $346,154.

RESIDENCE OF J. REY, BELVEDERE.

# THE SCHOOLS OF MARIN COUNTY.

EDUCATION receives such liberal support from both public and private sources that the schools and colleges of the county have attained a high standard of excellence.

The public school department embraces thirty-six school districts, each having one or more schools. It includes primary, grammar and high schools. In the aggregate about fifty teachers are employed. The standard of qualifications for teachers is as high as that of any of the leading educational counties of the State. The limited area of the county facilitates good school supervision.

San Rafael has a well-equipped school department, employing at present eleven teachers. Only experienced teachers of known ability are engaged in the San Rafael schools.

The high school at San Rafael is on the list of schools accredited for admission to the State University. Sausalito has a new six-room school building, four rooms of which are occupied. Tomales and Novato have graded schools of two departments each.

There are several private and denominational academies, seminaries and colleges in San Rafael and vicinity.

At San Anselmo is the Pacific Theological Seminary, an account of which appears elsewhere. The magnificent college of San Rafael, with its palatial structures, has already attracted great attention throughout the Pacific States. The Mount Talmalpais Military Academy and the Bates School receive their proper attention in this publication.

The county schools are under the superintendence of Mr. R. W. Furlong, who as an educator has few superiors. Our public schools, together with our private educational institutions, have attracted great attention to the county, especially to San Rafael, which is becoming a noted center of education. Few cities on the Coast have such educational facilities. San Rafael is to California what Andover and Exeter are to the New England States.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, SAN RAFAEL.

# EL CAMPO.

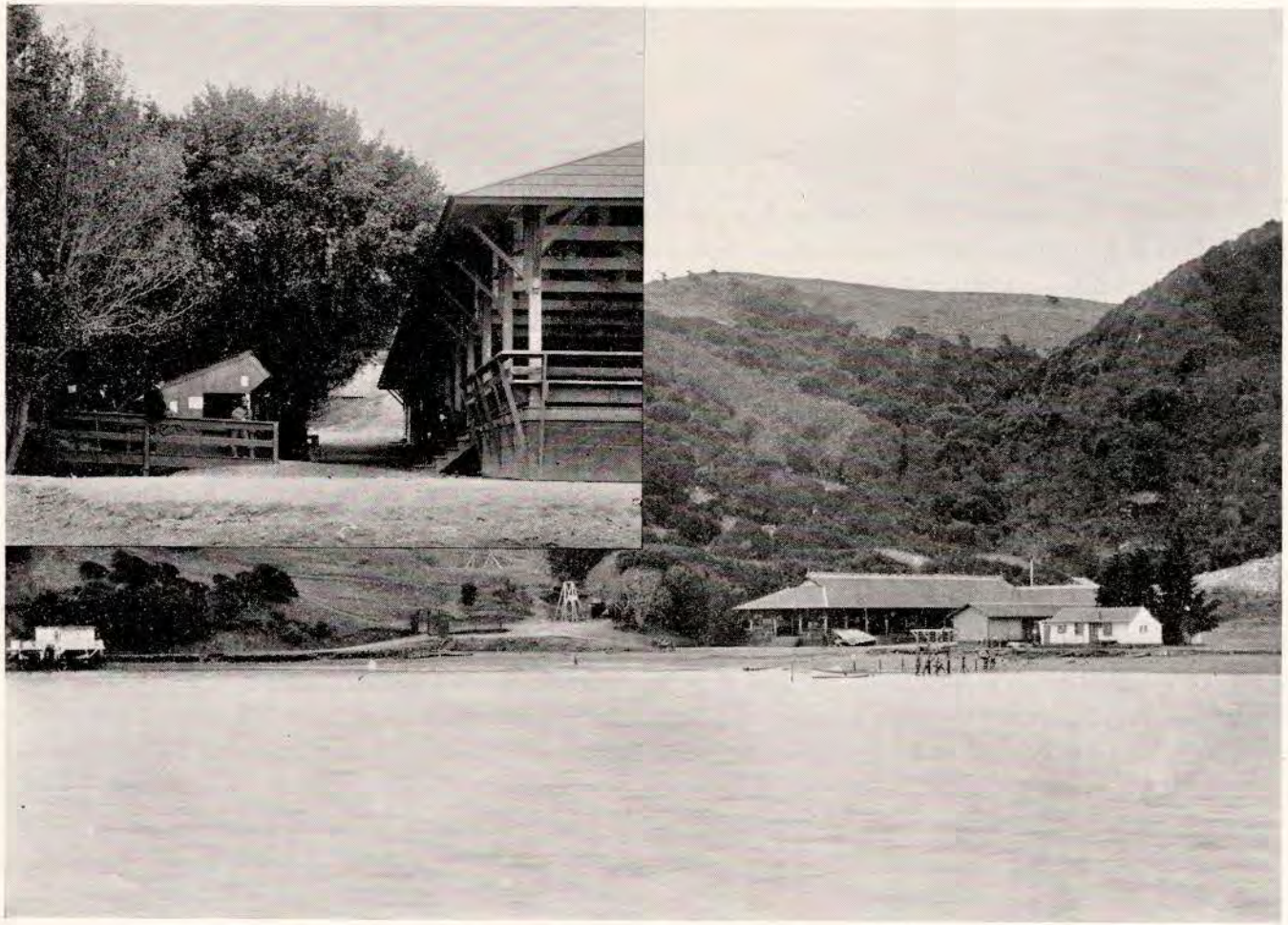
ONE of the most attractive resorts about the Bay of San Francisco is El Campo, a charmingly situated spot on the Marin County shore, and distant from San Francisco only eight and a half miles. It includes a tract of 100 acres, and is under the control and direction of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company.

A wide beach stretches along the shore, and back of it rise the hills, thickly covered with a dense growth of live-oak, laurel, buckeye and other forest trees. Walks have been laid out all over the tract, with seats conveniently located. Secluded and densely shaded little spots abound—just the thing for family groups of picnickers. There are plenty of tables placed here and there for family lunches. The children can delight themselves at the merry-go-round. For those who enjoy bowling there is a fine alley; while a large pavilion can accommodate hundreds of dancers. There are many other attractions, and those who enjoy boating and fishing can indulge at will in these recreations.

During the week, all through the summer, these grounds are patronized by numerous societies, schools, church organizations, and, on Sunday, the railroad company runs excursions, which are attended by thousands, who enjoy themselves to the utmost in listening to superb music and engaging in various sports and recreations.

The steamer Ukiah makes frequent trips to El Campo, and the sail across the bay in this magnificently appointed boat is a treat in itself. The Ukiah is the largest ferry-boat in the world. It is 291 feet long and 78 feet wide, and can accommodate 4000 passengers.

Arrangements have already been made which will insure for El Campo the reputation of being the most favorite resort on the bay for excursionists the coming summer. The railroad management will spare neither pains or expense in refitting the grounds, and will be prepared to receive more visitors and pleasure-seekers next season than ever before.



VIEWS OF EL CAMPO.

# THE COUNTRY CLUB.

NOWHERE in the world can be found such a shooting preserve as that of the Country Club on Point Reyes. Think of it! Seventy-six thousand acres of land, abounding in glades, marshes, forests, hills and meadows that are ideal haunts for snipe, geese, ducks, quail, and in fact every variety of feathered life at which a true sportsman delights to pull a trigger. The hills and mountain sides abound in deer. The lakes are stocked with salmon, trout and bass. The club house itself is beautifully located. From its broad verandas the eye rests on large well-trimmed lawns in front, and beyond mountains rise on every side covered to their tips with evergreen forests. The cuisine is excellent. Everything eatable and drinkable is at hand, and prepared and served by skillful chefs and deft servants. If one has a mood to read, the library can supply him with every variety of literature, grave or gay, light or heavy. The billiard tables are the best. The lounges are soft and wide. The fireplaces are cheerful caverns. In the social hall the head of a great bull moose lifts its immense antlers and looks its blessing on the tired hunters as they assemble at night and tell of the day's experiences. Deer heads are everywhere, fur rugs cover the floors and entries, and stuffed geese, swans—white and black—ducks artistically mounted, go to make the club house an ideal sportsman's retreat. There are accommodations for thirty-five guests. The stables are well appointed with all kinds of vehicles, driving or saddle horses. In the kennels scores of dogs bay their welcome to a visitor, who sees here every variety of hunting dog from the strong, fleet deer hound to the little cocker spaniel which can go so readily through the brush. There are Irish, Gordon, and Lewellyn setters of the purest breeds, and a dozen pointers "trained as fine as a Roman gladiator."

There are in the East a great many shooting clubs, but not one like the Country Club of Point Reyes. It is only

SOCIAL HALL OF THE COUNTRY CLUB.

a three hours' ride on the North Pacific Coast railroad to Point Reyes station from San Francisco, and from there a drive of twenty minutes through a beautiful forest takes one to the club house.

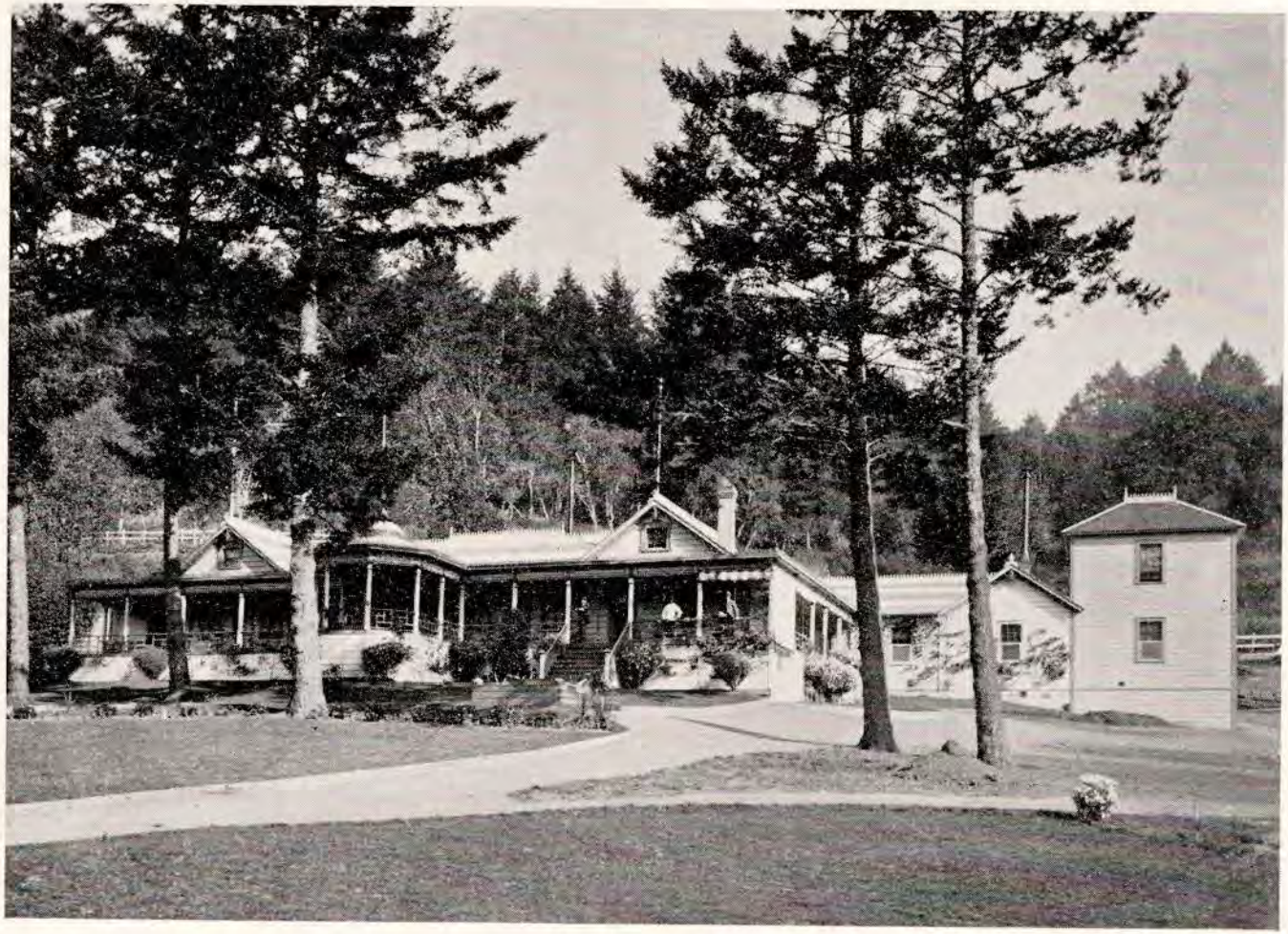
Membership of the club is limited to 125. Formerly the membership was limited to 100, but the pressure became so great that the number was increased. There are still a goodly number of ardent sportsmen on the waiting list. Only members of the Pacific-Union Club are eligible to membership. A telephone runs from the club house, and by means of it at the close of a day's shooting the dutiful head of a household can assure his anxious wife in San Francisco that he has secured a big bag of game that day and is safe and well.

If the hunter does not succeed in killing game here he must be an exceedingly poor shot. Deer abound. They come down from the hills to the very portals of the club house, nibble at the flowers and play havoc with the vegetable gardens. Quail, snipe and pheasants are numerous. Every variety of duck almost that is known flocks here in great numbers. In two hours a couple of good shots can bring down game enough to fill a wagon, and when a dozen men return from a day's shooting, the game-room presents a sight seldom seen in any place outside of a well-stocked game market.

If one desires to fish there are three lakes near at hand, one of which is stocked with land-locked salmon from Maine, another with New Hampshire trout, the third with black bass. Near the club house is situated the State fish hatchery, which has been wonderfully successful in hatching out fish to place in lakes and rivers all over the State.

Bear Valley, in which the club house stands, opens out to the ocean, two miles distant, and presents views of mountain, forest and ocean scenery which cannot be excelled in the State either for grandeur or picturesqueness. Beautiful drives abound. The climate is all that can be desired. The roads are good and extend in every direction. One can drive along the coast line clear to Point Reyes lighthouse, or along the shore of the beautiful Bolinas Bay.

In the close season, when hunting and fishing are forbidden, members frequently bring their lady friends to the club house to enjoy the beauties and privileges of this sequestered paradise. To pass a week here is a treat, especially to those who have never known what mountain life was except as they have seen it at some public hotel or private farm-



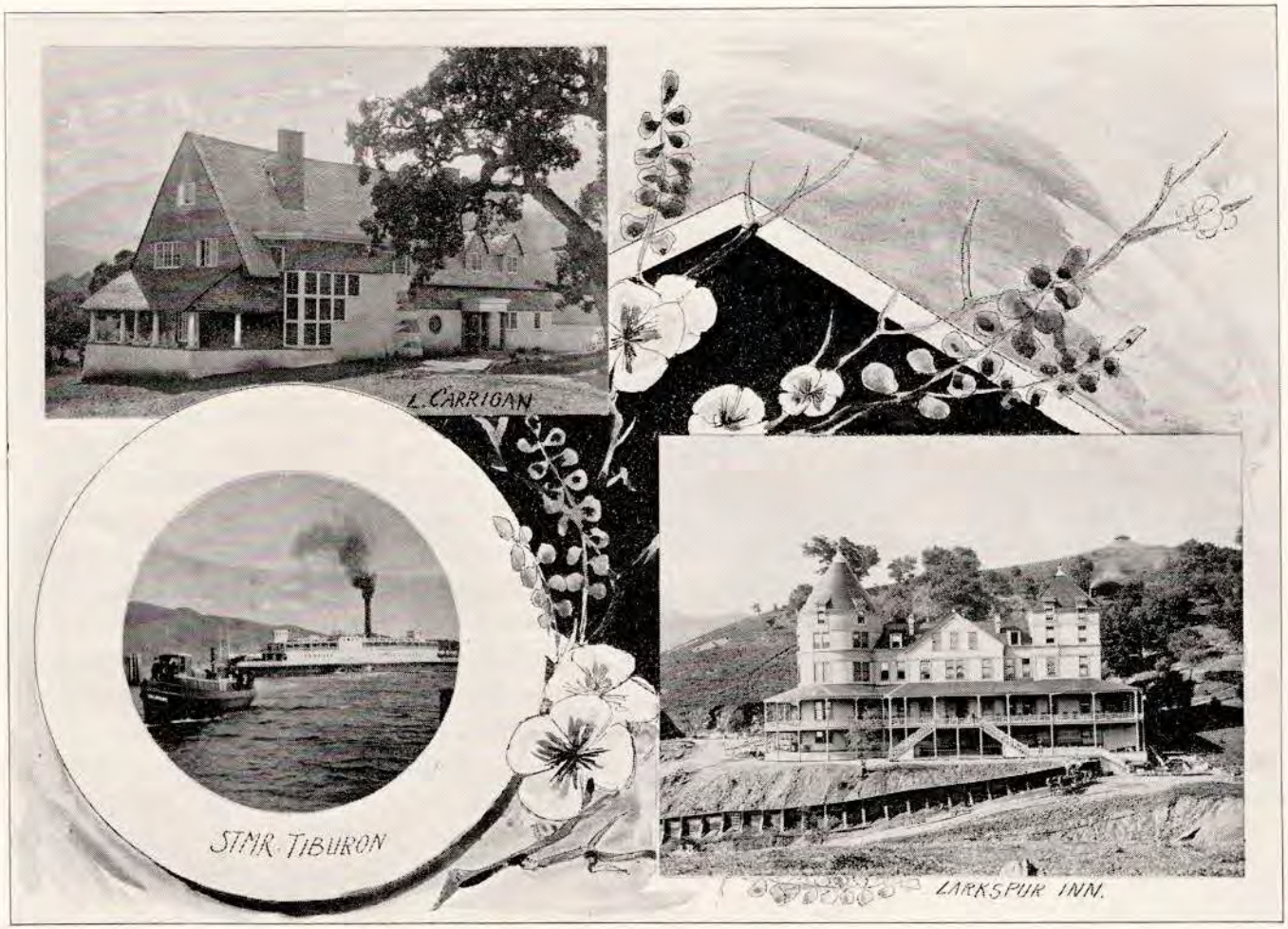
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COUNTRY CLUB.

house. The rooms at the club house are very neatly furnished and every convenience is at hand for the comfort of guests. The bath-rooms are especially worthy of praise, and they are duly appreciated by the tired sportsman who returns fatigued and begrimed from a hard day's toil in marsh or on the hills.

The officers of the club are F. R. Webster, president; W. C. Murdoch, secretary. The directors are R. Oxnard, committee on outings; Geo. Crocker, committee on pigeon shooting; W. S. Kittle, committee on stable and kennels; H. W. Woodward, committee on house and grounds; E. F. Preston, committee on fish and game. The local manager is Mr. E. C. Mossop, formerly well known in San Benito County and about King City.

Three game-keepers are constantly employed to preserve the game from the visits from the intruding poacher. They are riding about all day and not only warn off intruders but keep the members informed in regard to the favorite haunts of the game, and how the new varieties which are being imported from time to time thrive in their new quarters.

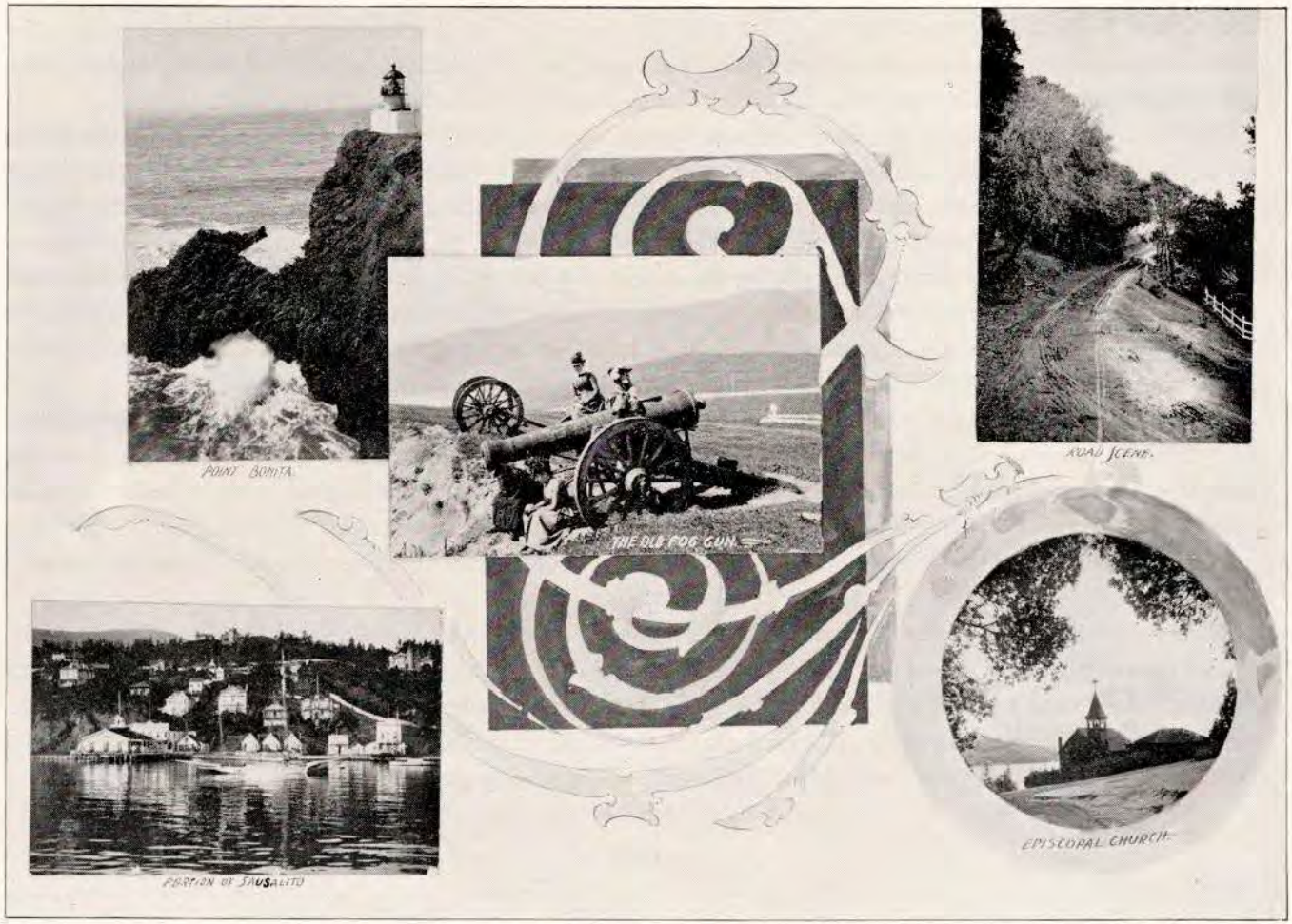
The Country Club is one of the features of Marin County, and has done much in making its scenic beauties known and appreciated to the outside world.


L. CARRIGAN
STMR. TIBURON
LARKSPUR INN.

# SAUSALITO.

NO one who comes across the bay on the ferry boats of the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company cannot but be impressed with the beauties of Sausalito. It is a city built upon a hill, and from every portion one overlooks the bay, and gazes down through the trees upon vistas of loveliness that stretch out for miles in every direction. Opposite is Belvedere, already a favorite resort for hundreds of people during the summer, many of whom continue through the winter months. To the right is Angel Island, a military station, and beyond and to the right again are the cities of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, distinctly to be seen across the bay. Still more to the right is the city of San Francisco, with its fortified island of Alcatraz in the foreground, with grim cannon peeping over its lofty battlements. A recent article contained the following:

"As seen from the steamer's deck, Sausalito is indeed fair to look upon. The eye takes in first the adjacent waters of Richardson's Bay, the white-winged yachts, steam launches, fishing smacks, and row boats filled with merry-making excursionists from the metropolis, whose bright costumes lend color and variety to the ever-changing scene. Along the shore are the tasteful club houses of the various boat clubs; beyond lies the one business street, from which the hills of Sausalito rise up, up, up, in a succession of natural terraces 600 feet above tide-water, the entire series of elevations and plateaus clothed in evergreen foliage, in which are embowered the picturesque villas and cottages of the fortunate possessors of Sausalito homes. Every form, style and conceit of architecture has been resorted to by the builders of these airy dwellings, and in size and design they range from the bungalow cottage, whose low red roof can barely be distinguished through the native trees surrounding it, to the pretentious villa which rises to the dignity of a mansion, and whose closely mown terraces are embellished with the very latest results of the landscape gardener's art.




VIEWS ABOUT SAUSALITO.

From each of the beautiful natural terraces above mentioned an enchanting view is to be obtained, which grows wider, grander and more comprehensive as one ascends, until, when the summit is attained, there is absolutely nothing left to be desired in the magnificent scene, or combination of scenes, which greets the eye on every side.

"Do you prefer marine views? You have one below you unsurpassed in the world. To the right, the blazing pathway of the Golden Gate leads to the broad expanse of old ocean. To the left, the placid waters of Richardson's Bay stretch far into the interior, encircled by the blue outline of the undulating hills, while straight before you, bearing upon its bosom representatives of the merchant marine of every nation, sleek ocean greyhounds reposing after a race from the antipodes, and swift ferry steamers flying to and from the metropolis, lies the splendid Bay of San Francisco.

"All around you are superb views of hill and dale, mountain and valley, cities and towns, in bewildering profusion. You walk through shaded groves, by purling brooks and past flower-decked lawns, and you cease to wonder that the residents of Sausalito regard their hillside town as the one choice spot on the earth."

Sausalito has recently been incorporated as a city of the sixth class; its officers have been elected and are organized, and represent the enterprising element of the town. Large improvements are contemplated, and in a short time Sausalito will boast of macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, electric lights and a good sewer system. With the increased transportation facilities to be afforded by the new management of the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company, Sausalito will attract hundreds of new residents who can go to and come from San Francisco at any time in twenty-five minutes.

There are very many places of interest about Sausalito. Point Bonita is only a mile away. This place has received much attention of late as the point where the steamship City of New York was wrecked. Here is one of the largest light-house and fog-horn stations about the bay. Before its establishment, a cannon used to be fired at frequent intervals during a fog, to warn vessels of the proximity of the dangerous point. Sausalito has a very pretty Episcoplian church, also a Catholic and Congregationalist church, and an exceedingly good public school.

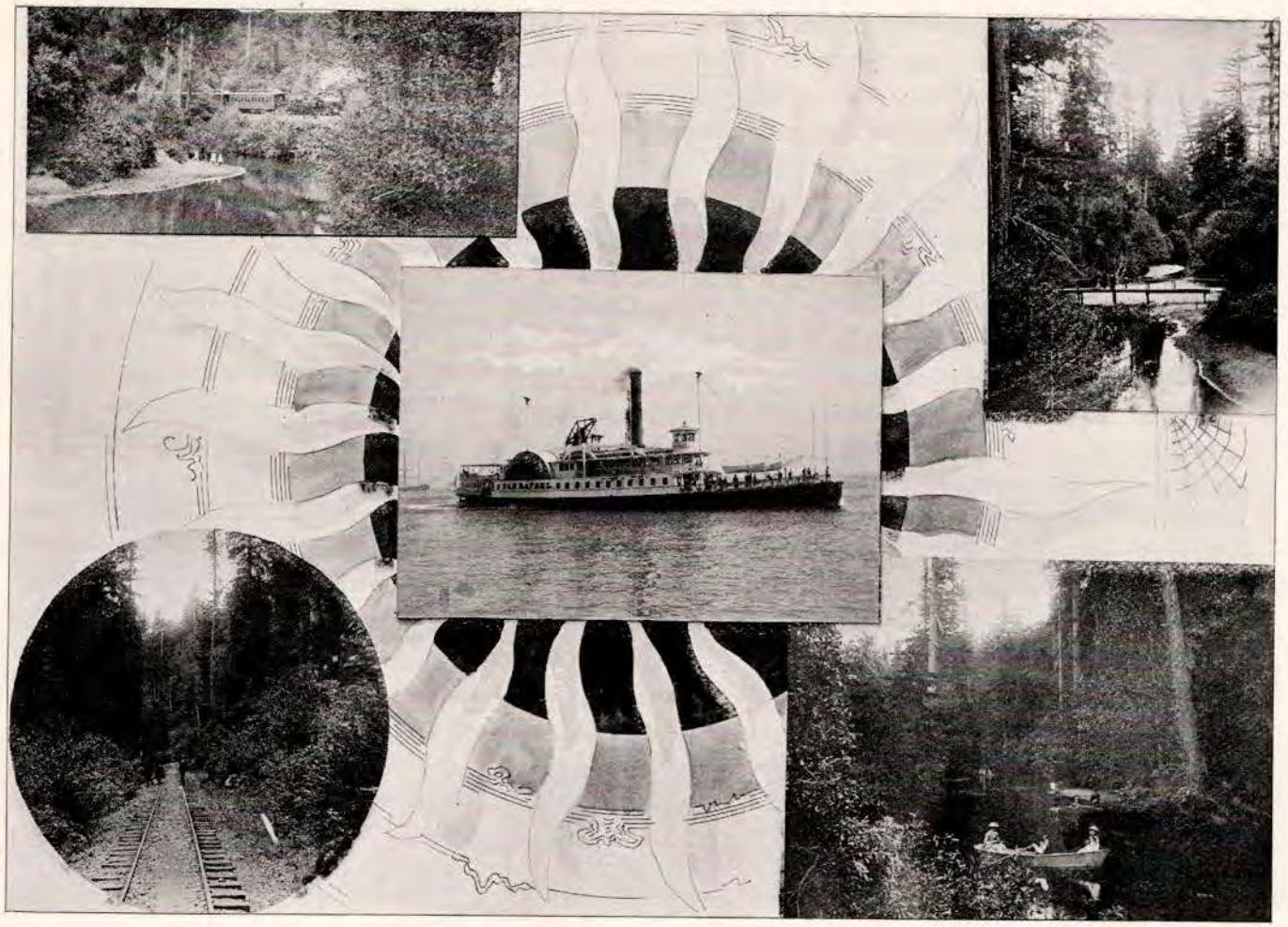
RESIDENCE OF JAS. W. SPERRY, SAUSALITO.

# NORTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD.

THE North Pacific Coast Railroad, commonly called in Marin County "the narrow-gauge," is eminently the picturesque road of California. No other road has such a varied route of ocean, bay, stream, mountain and forest scenery. It presents to the traveler, from the time he leaves the wharf at Market street, San Francisco, on the ferry to Sausalito, until he arrives at Cazadero in Sonoma County, eighty-six miles distant, a constant succession of ever-changing pictures. It runs to Mill Valley, held by many to be the most charming spot in the State; it speeds along by the base of grand old Tamalpais; it delights the eye of the traveller by glimpses of the beautiful parks and grounds and stately residences of Ross Valley; it has two stations at San Rafael, the most picturesque and carefully conducted city in California; and then speeds away up White's Hill, where the traveler holds his breath as he gazes down hundreds of feet of trestle work. It then winds along for miles through the redwoods, which shelter hundreds of camping parties each summer at Camp Taylor and similarly wooded retreats, where those who are tired of city life find relief and health resting in the shade of the giant redwoods, climbing the hillsides after game, or wading in the rushing stream after the gamiest of all fish, the speckled trout.

A few miles beyond the redwoods the road strikes Tomales Bay, along which it winds for miles, presenting charming views of the bay and the lofty hills of Point Reyes across its wide expanse. Here the dairyman has choice opportunities to engage in this industry, and has made Point Reyes and Tomales noted as places which produce the best butter in the market. About Tomales also are raised each year for export thousands of sacks of choice potatoes.

Beyond Tomales are Valley Ford, Bodega and Freestone, lying in a broad valley, whose products of fruit and vines and extensive dairy industries have brought prosperity to hundreds of homes.



VIEWS ALONG THE LINE OF THE N. P. C. R. R.

Then in a few miles comes the Russian River country with logging camps and great redwood forests—also the resort of numerous campers, and at last we reach Cazadero, eighty-six miles from San Francisco, after a ride which has been a succession of beautiful views from beginning to end.

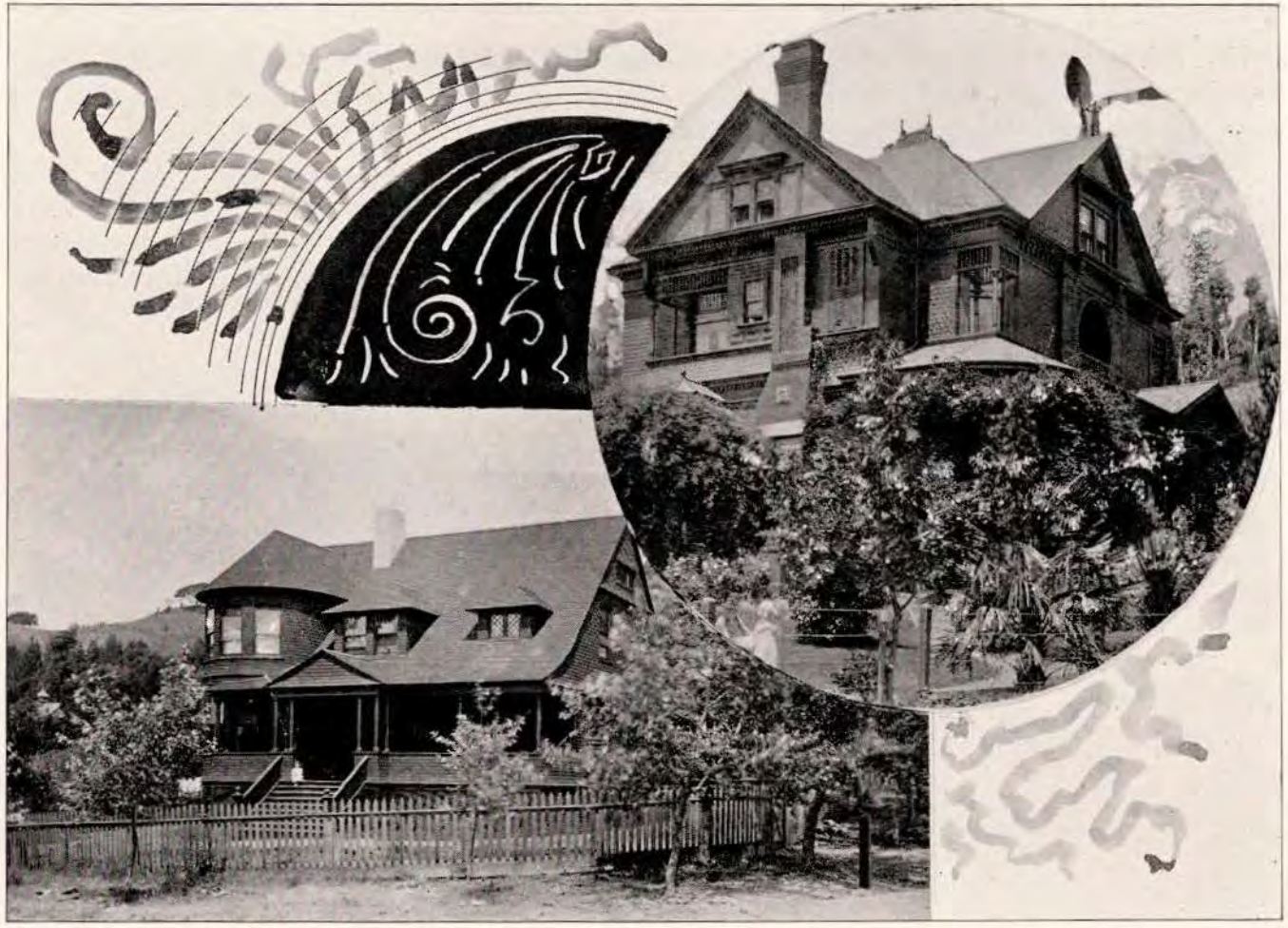
The North Pacific Coast Railroad recently changed its management, and has now for its president and general manager one of the most successful and enterprising merchants in California,—Mr. J. B. Stetson, of the well-known San Francisco firm of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson. The other officers are C. Denervaued, vice-president; A. Borel, treasurer; F. B. Latham, secretary and general passenger agent; W. F. Russell, general freight agent, and E. H. Shoemaker, superintendent.

The road was incorporated in 1871, and was opened to Tomales in 1875, to Duncan's Mills in 1877, and to Cazadero, its present terminus, in 1886. It now has ninety-five miles of road in operation.

The present management has already showed its enterprise and has commenced much needed improvements. The old depot at Sausalito has been removed and in its stead is being constructed a large depot with all the modern conveniences of railroad travel; a new ferry slip is being made, and a new ferry boat is being constructed on the "double-ender" pattern, which will be not only roomy and convenient but fast.

The only objection heretofore raised against a residence in Marin County has been that the dweller here could not reach the city early in the morning, nor could he come from the city to this side of the bay after 6:20 in the evening. This objection will be removed. The new boat has been contracted for, and early trains will be run from San Rafael every morning connecting with the boat at Sausalito in time to reach the city before seven o'clock. In the evening late boats will be run to and from the city, so that one can go to the city any night in the week from any station from San Quentin to Sausalito and reach home the same evening, early or late, as he may desire. This will result in a large increase of population in Marin County, and will prove of great pecuniary benefit not only to the railroad but the county as well.

Last year this road carried 1,185,000 passengers and 95,236 tons of freight. The bulk of the freight was timber



RESIDENCES OF HON. F. M. ANGELLOTTI AND G. E. WILSON, SAN RAFAEL.

from the Russian River country and amounted to 54,409 tons. The amounts of dairy produce transported was 4389 tons, of agricultural, 3950 tons, and of manufactured stuff, 32,488 tons. Of butter alone, in 1892, the vast amount of 5,087,565 pounds was transported either as freight or as express matter over this road.

These facts speak volumes for the amount of business now being done by this road, but are only indices of the number of passengers and amount of freight which will be carried when the country traversed by this road is thoroughly developed and settled up. The road under its present management is not waiting for the country to develop before it increases its facilities for transportation, but is already increasing them with the view of thereby aiding in and hastening the prosperity and development of the country which it traverses.

LANG BROS. & CO., SAN RAFAEL.

# EL MONTE HOTEL, SAUSALITO.

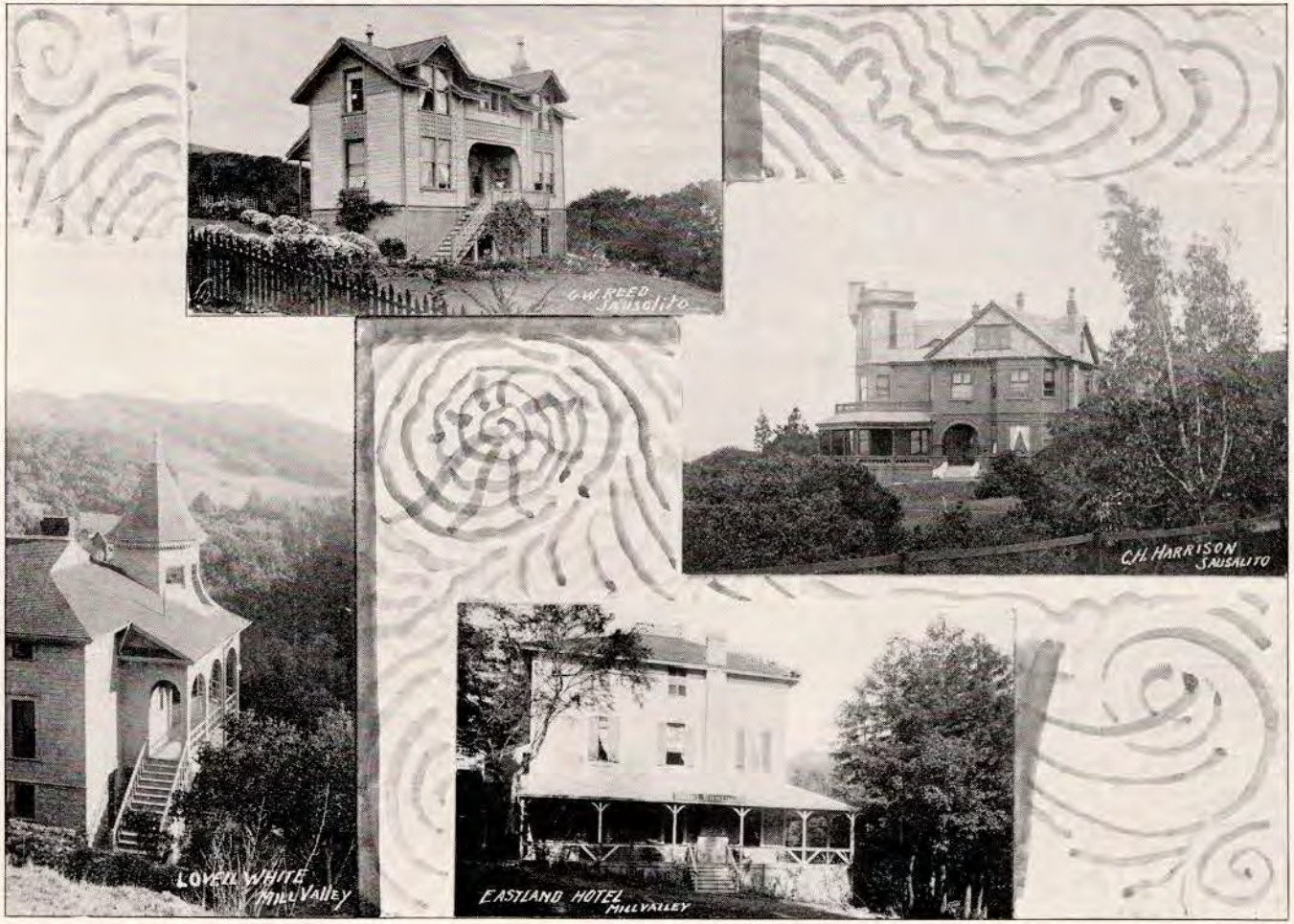
THIRTY minutes' ride on an elegant and commodious steamer of the North Pacific Coast Railroad brings you to Sausalito, one of the famous suburban summer and winter resorts of San Francisco, in fact of the whole Pacific Coast. Ten trips daily are made by the ferry-boat to and from San Francisco.

The El Monte Hotel at Sausalito, an elegant structure, is now open for the summer season, replete with all modern improvements, and at reasonable rates.

Hot and cold salt and fresh water baths are in the hotel, as well as a ladies' and gentlemen's fine billiard-room. A lawn tennis court is also connected with the hotel.

Its proximity to San Francisco has made it a most popular family resort, as from its situation it enjoys the combined advantages of a city and country hotel, while at the same time it commands the most superb, extensive and panoramic view of the Bay of San Francisco and the surrounding counties of Alameda, Contra Costa and Santa Clara, with Mount Tamalpais, Mount Diablo and Mount Hamilton in the distance—all of which can be seen from the spacious balconies of the El Monte.

Sausalito's advantages over the city are its climate, comparative freedom from fogs, shelter from trade winds, with an average during the whole year of at least two hours more sunshine each day than in San Francisco. Its various attractions are boating, fishing, sea-bathing, shady and romantic walks, retired spots for private family picnics, beautiful drives to different parts of interest, and, not least, its rendezvous for both the San Francisco and Pacific Yacht Clubs.


G.W. REED
SAUSALITO
C.H. HARRISON
SAUSALITO
LOVELL WHITE
MILL VALLEY
EASTLAND HOTEL
MILL VALLEY

# SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

THIS road is known to all old Californians as "the Donahue Road," so named from its founder and builder, Peter Donahue, who rightly believed that Marin County and the counties north of it were as good as the best of all the favored sections of the Golden State. It was a favorite saying of his that "My road runs through the best part of California," and the truth of that saying has yet to be gainsaid.

The road is a "broad-gauge." It extends from Ukiah on the north to Tiburon on the bay, opposite San Francisco. Its ferry line from Tiburon to the city is equal to any, and its passenger ferry-boat, the "Tiburon," cannot be excelled for comfort and convenience. It is large, roomy, magnificently appointed and brilliantly lighted with incandescent electric lights. The train service is excellent. The road is well ballasted and though a high rate of speed is attained, trains run smoothly; there is no jolting or jerking, no sudden twisting around corners, and the cars are roomy and well appointed.

For a number of years subsequent to the death of Mervyn Donahue, son of Peter Donahue, the founder, the road was managed by the trustees of the estate, but a few months ago it was purchased by a syndicate composed principally of local San Rafael capitalists, who have made great improvements, and are gentlemen of enterprise and push. They have every confidence in the ultimate thorough development of the country through which the road runs, and believe that the road should aid in that development.

The line extends to Ukiah in Mendocino County, distant 112 miles, and has branches as follows: between Petaluma and Donahue, 8 miles; Santa Rosa and Sebastopol, 6 miles; Ignacio and Glen Ellen, 26 miles; Fulton and Guerneville, 16 miles—making 168 miles of road-bed in all.

VIEW ON THE S. F. & N. P. R. R., NORTH OF SAN RAFAEL.

The road has an immense freight and passenger traffic and transports a very large amount of lumber, wine, grapes, fruit—green, dried and preserved—hops, grain, hay, live stock and dairy produce. Most of the latter comes from Marin County. At Novato is a large creamery. Petaluma is the shipping point for a large number of Marin County dairies, and at San Rafael and other points nearer the bay, a number of ranches each ship hundreds of gallons of milk to San Francisco every morning.

The road runs through an exceedingly picturesque as well as fertile country. For miles it follows a rapidly-running water-course, then it runs under the shadows of gigantic redwoods, skirts great orchards of pear, peach, or prune trees, or a vineyard, and then glides between acres and acres of hop fields. San Rafael, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale and Ukiah are the main cities, and all these have a steady growth and development.

The officers of the road are A. W. Foster, president; H. C. Whiting, general manager; P. K. Zook, chief engineer; Thos. Mellersh, secretary and controller; W. G Corbaley, superintendent; R. X. Ryan, general passenger and freight agent; W. J. McMullin, assistant passenger and freight agent.

Messrs. A. W. Foster and S. V. Smith of San Rafael, and A. Markham of Sonoma County, own the bulk of stock in the road, and being men of business enterprise and push are doing all in their power to make the road an important factor in the progress of the country which it traverses.

In regard to the passenger and freight traffic the following facts will be interesting:

For the year ending June 30, 1893, the number of passengers carried over the road was 935,814. In the matter of freight the road transported 36,824 tons of products of agriculture, 13,097 tons of products of animals, 7904 tons of products of mines, 40,192 tons of products of forest. Manufactures amounted to 39,055 tons; of merchandise, 5037 tons were transported, and of miscellaneous freight, 5764 tons making a grand total of 147,873 tons. In addition to this, company freight was carried amounting to 34,931 tons, which swells the total to 182,804 tons.

Year after year the amount of business transacted steadily increases, and the result shows the increased prosperity of the country through which the road traverses.

DEPOT OF THE S. F. & N. P. R. R., SAN RAFAEL.

# MARIN COUNTY MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

IN the latter part of July, 1886, the suggestion was made that there should be a Building and Loan Association in San Rafael. The result of that interview was that the preliminary steps for incorporation were taken the next day. Subscription books for shares were opened immediately at the office of Wood, Christieson & Co., and the community responded in a most gratifying way. On the third Tuesday of August the association held its initial meeting for organization, and was ready for business. From that time to the present day the institution has enjoyed an unvarying success, and a continually increasing confidence and popularity among our people. From its organization to the present time the following gentlemen have served as directors, six of them continuously: R. H. Pond, Wm. Curlett, Wm. Vanderbilt, Geo. H. Powers, H. P. Wood, C. P. Pomeroy, W. N. Anderson, S. F. Barstow, Geo. M. Dodge, Frank Avery, R. W. Johnson, E. B. Mahon, the last three having taken the places of the first three, from time to time, as vacancies occurred, the last nine being the board as now constituted. Geo. H. Powers was the first president, serving one year and being succeeded by H. P. Wood continuously since. H. P. Wood was the first vice-president for one year, succeeded by Geo. H. Powers continuously since. James P. Christieson, who was the first secretary, after six years, asked to be relieved on account of his other business engagements, and was succeeded by L. A. Lancel, the present secretary, who had had charge of the books and accounts from the start. U. M. Gordon was the first treasurer, serving a portion of a year, succeeded by Thomas Wintringham, the present incumbent, who has been continuous in the office since, with the exception of the third year, during which L. A. Lancel filled that position. C. P. Pomeroy has been the attorney of the corporation.

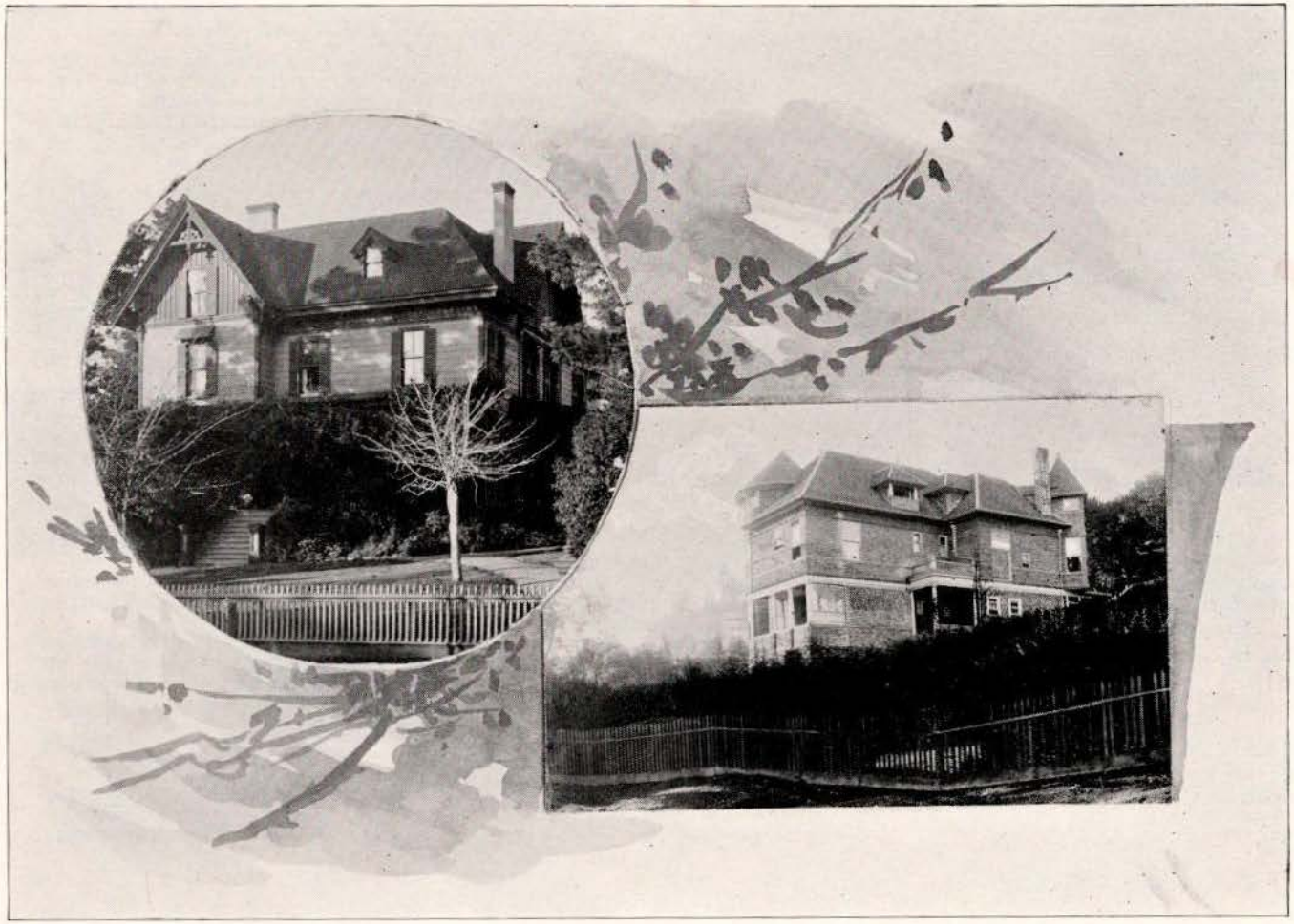
Although the association is not so large as some similar organizations doing business in the city and State as to the

RESIDENCE OF H. E. WISE, SAN RAFAEL.

number of shares issued, and the consequent amount of loans taken, still it has accomplished as good results as any of them, and better than many in its seven years' existence. This is accounted for by the fact that its management has been of the most conservative and economical kind. The loans have always been carefully scrutinized, and there has never been a foreclosure of a mortgage. The running expenses have been kept down to a percentage lower than any other similar institution in the State. Up to the present time the association has made eighty-two loans and has now over $125,000 invested in mortgages on improved real estate. These loans represent the amount of money needed to build purchase a home. Of these, thirty-seven were to build new houses, and the remaining forty-five to purchase homes already improved, but in many cases requiring alterations and additions. Out of the whole number, new and old, it is safe to say that more than fifty per cent. would never have been acquired by their present owners except for the ways and means afforded by the Building and Loan Association; and when it is considered that very many of the new houses are so decidedly an ornament and pride to our growing city, certainly the association may claim that it has done our people a great service, and the community should give it its fostering care and support. Add to the above the fact that as an institution of savings it offers better inducements to the investors, rich and poor alike, than any savings bank, the rate of interest paid being higher and the security fully equal if not better. To illustrate: any non-borrowing holder of first series shares on which he has paid in to date $87 per share, may receive on presentation of his certificate at the counter without notice, which would be required at any savings bank, the sum of $117.94, and this gives him over ten per cent. per annum on the amount of his investment or savings as it has been paid in.

A large number of the residences which are pictured in this souvenir have been erected through the medium of this association. Many of these residences thus erected are among the best not only of San Rafael but of other localities. Among them are also some less pretentious in appearance, but none the less cosy and comfortable. The Building Association is one of the most popular organizations in the county, and has added largely to the number of residences.

From the seventh annual statement of the association we extract the following:



RESIDENCES OF H. P. WOOD, SAN RAFAEL, AND H. C. CAMPBELL, SAUSALITO.

## EARNINGS.

(Six Months' Term—ending July 31, 1893)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Membership fees | | $ 90 |
| Transfer fees | | 16 00 |
| Fines | | 93 55 |
| Interest | | 4,138 30 |
| Premiums | | 1,829 70 |
| Bonus on withdrawals | | 617 07 |
| Undivided balance, January 31, 1893 | | 1 73 |
| | | $6,697 25 |
| Less expenses | $340 22 | |
| 1-16 Organization expenses | 13 53 | |
| Discount and interest on overdraft | 261 82 | |
| Estimated 6-12 mortgage taxes | 833 84 | — 1,449 41 |
| Net profit for six months | | $5,247 84 |

## BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Books, blanks, etc. | $ 27 08 | |
| Dues, etc., in arrears | 143 55 | |
| Loans | 122,400 00 | —122,570 63 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dues paid in advance | | $ 199 00 |
| 6-12 mortgage taxes (unpaid) | | 833 84 |
| Incomplete loans | | 835 00 |
| Overdraft with Treasurer | | 9,989 79 |
| Capital stock: | | |
| 1st series, 283 shares x 83 months | $23,489 00 | |
| 2d " 120 " x 72 " | 8,640 00 | |
| 3d " 239 " x 60 " | 14,340 00 | |
| 4th " 296 " x 48 " | 14,208 00 | |
| 5th " 295 " x 36 " | 10,620 00 | |
| 6th " 300 " x 24 " | 7,200 00 | |
| 7th " 468 " x 12 " | 5,616 00 | |
| Surplus | 26,600 00 | —110,713 00 |
| | | $122,570 63 |

## REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned Auditing Committee would report that, having examined the books and accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary of this Association, and checked the securities pledged for Loans, we find them correct and kept in a careful and business-like manner.

The present value of the shares, we find to be

| | |
|---|---|
| For the First Series | $121 68 |
| For the Second Series | 101 12 |
| For the Third Series | 80 22 |
| For the Fourth Series | 60 94 |
| For the Fifth Series | 43 28 |
| For the Sixth Series | 27 24 |
| For the Seventh Series | 12 80 |

C. GROSJEAN,
CHAS. H. BENSON,
P. T. BURTCHAELL,
Auditing Committee.

SAN RAFAEL, July 31, 1893.

NOTE.—Unpledged stock of the first series can, as heretofore, upon application to the Secretary, be surrendered without notice—80 per cent. of the apportioned profits besides the amount paid in dues, being allowed, making the surrender value $114.94, August installment included.

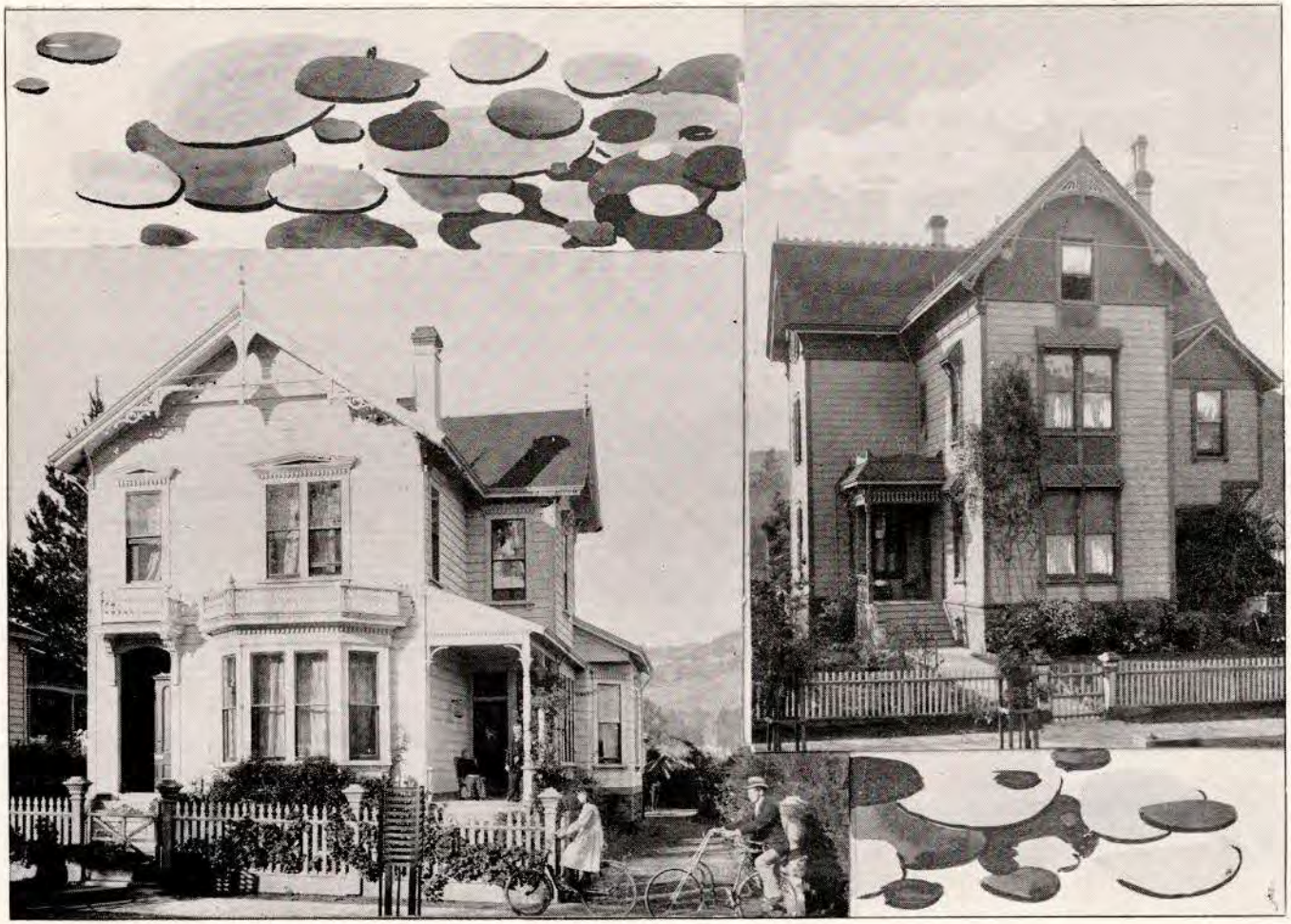
The Second Series receives 70 per cent. of the apportioned profits, making the surrender value $93.38, August installment included.

The Third Series is now entitled to 60 per cent. of the apportioned profits—the surrender value being $73.13, August installment included.

Stock in the other series can be surrendered as heretofore on 30 days' notice, 50 per cent, of the apportioned profits and amount paid in dues being allowed; the surrender value of each series, August installment included, being as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fourth Series | $55 47 |
| Fifth Series | 40 64 |
| Sixth Series | 26 62 |
| Seventh Series | 13 40 |

Countersigned—
H. P. WOOD, President.
L. A. LANCEL, Secretary.



RESIDENCES OF J. PETERSEN AND S. F. BARSTOW, SAN RAFAEL.

# BELVEDERE.

OUR Souvenir shows, better than pen can describe, the beauties of its location and the number of its artistic houses. It is but thirty minutes' ride, by ferry, over the most picturesque part of the San Francisco Bay, into a most wonderful climate, as compared with that of San Francisco. Belvedere is entirely free from cold winds and fogs.

The growth of this charming spot is simply marvelous. There are now fifty beautiful homes where none existed three years ago. A well-conducted school is maintained for ten months each year. Churches are being organized. Carriages and 'buses meet all ferry-boats, either coming or going, and take people to their residences direct at rates same as car-fare in San Francisco. Ferry commutation, $3.00 per month.

Inasmuch as Belvedere territory is small, and the number of lots limited (thereby differing from any other resort or townsite on the bay), intending purchasers should buy immediately, thereby securing choice of location, and avoiding high prices; for it is the intention of this company to increase the selling prices of lots periodically, to cover increased value, occasioned by the steady building going on.

The policy of keeping Belvedere select and exclusive will be faithfully continued by this company.

Lots for sale on easy terms. Buy now and reserve your lot until you wish to build. The rise in value will more than equal your interest.

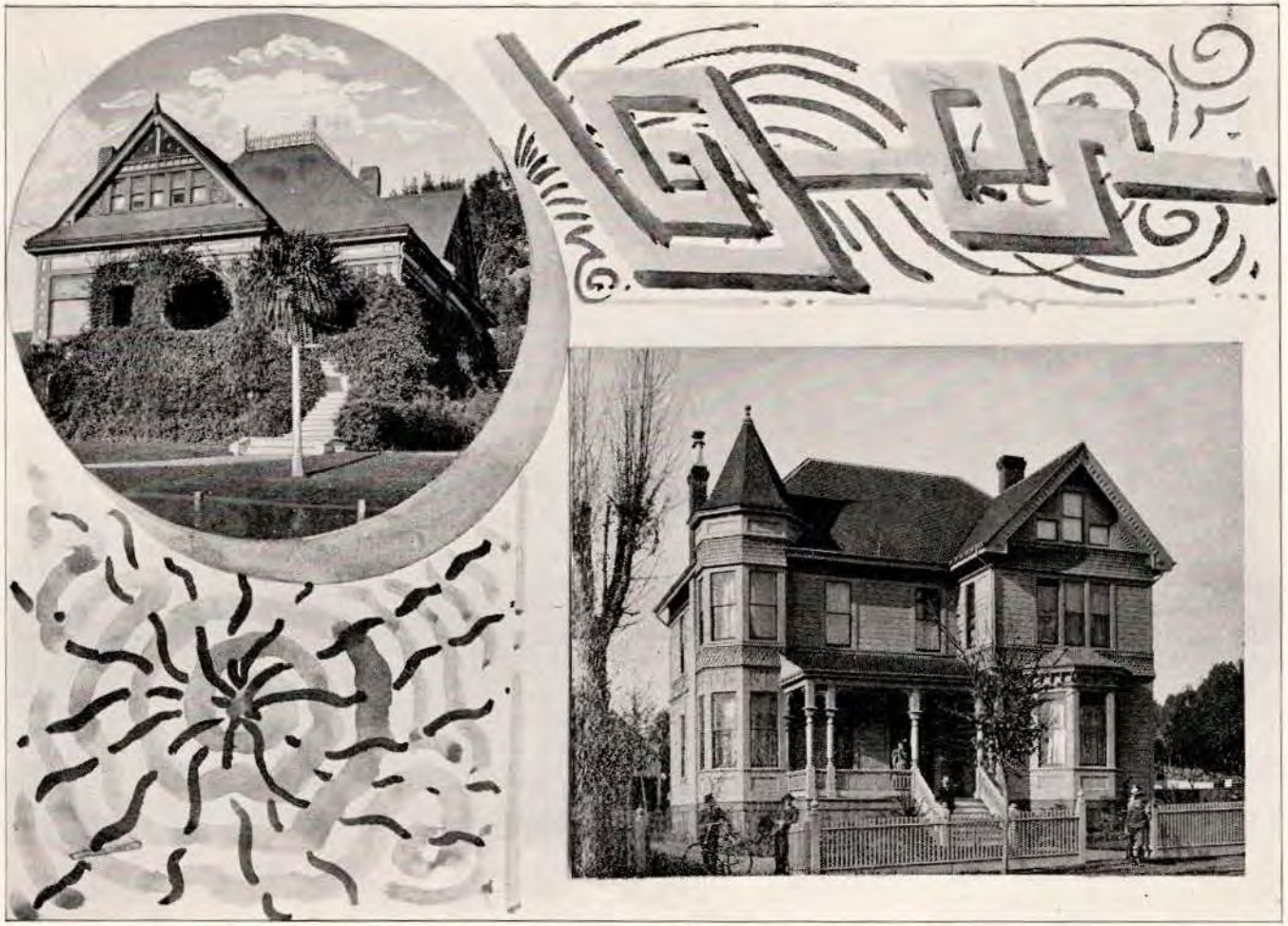
Pure fresh water piped to each lot.

In the near future we expect companies, now forming, to pipe pure salt water to each house for bathing and sewer-flushing purposes.

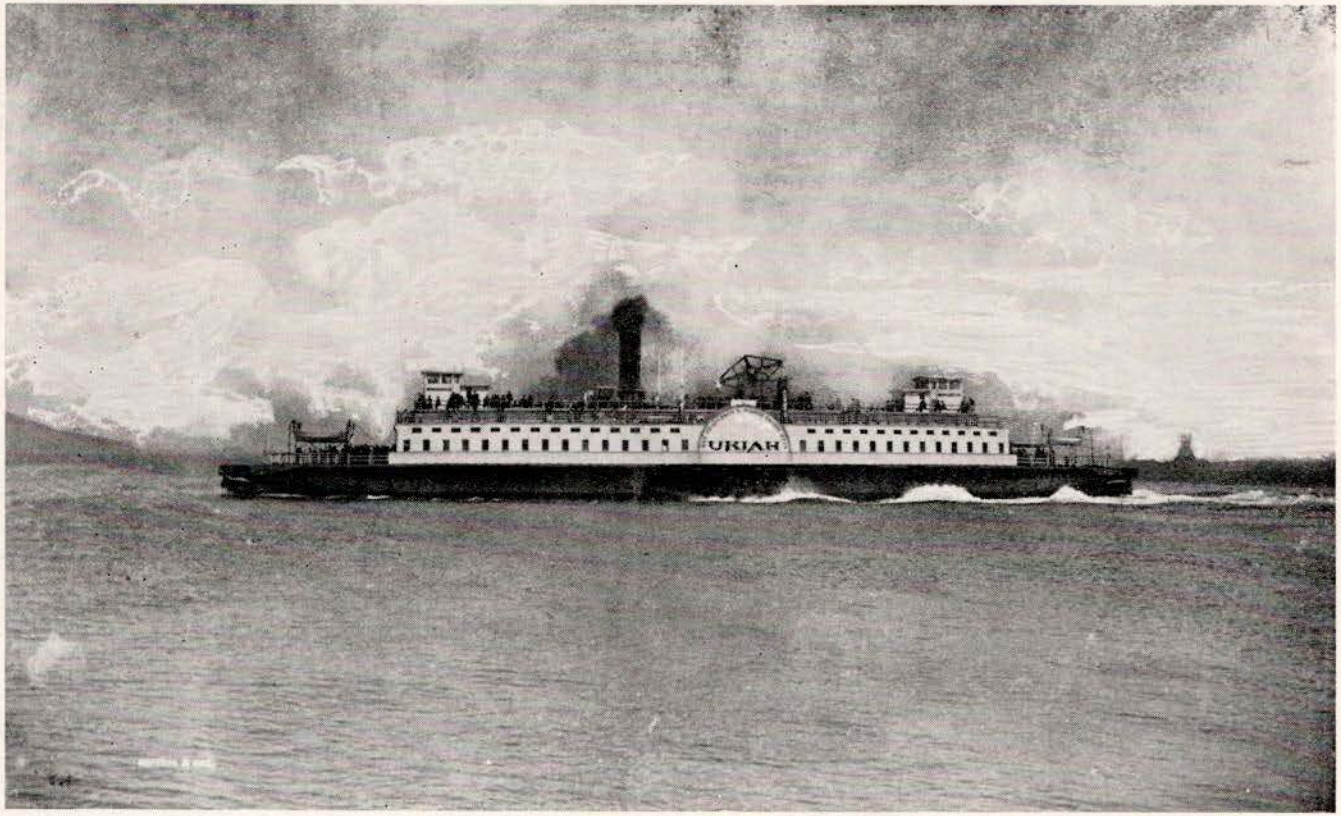
All houses required to sewer directly into the bay, through an excellent sewer system, which is being laid as required.

BELVEDERE, AND RESIDENCE OF HUGH HUME.

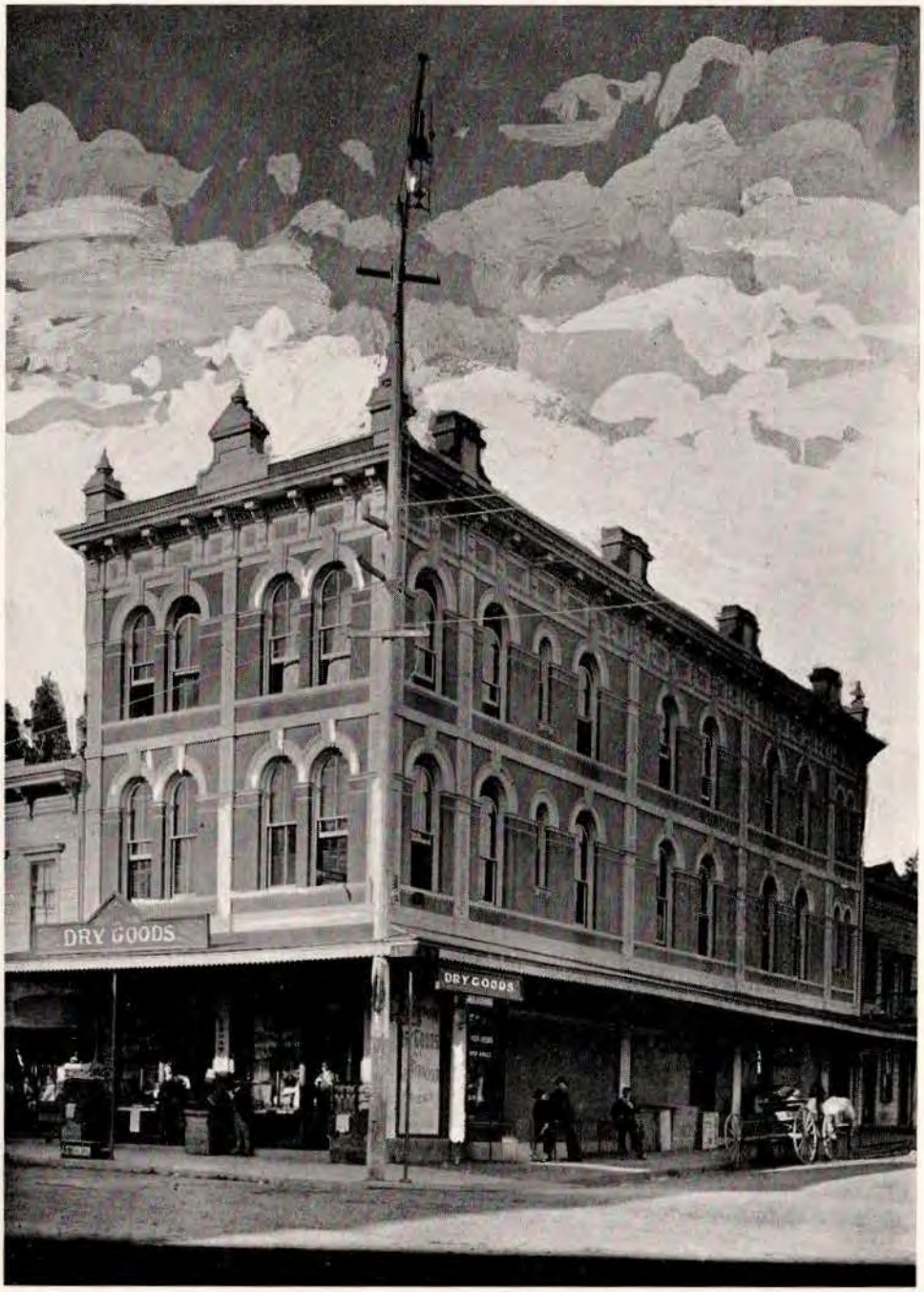
RESIDENCES OF MESSRS. DUFFICY, EVANS, LEE AND CUSHING, SAN RAFAEL.



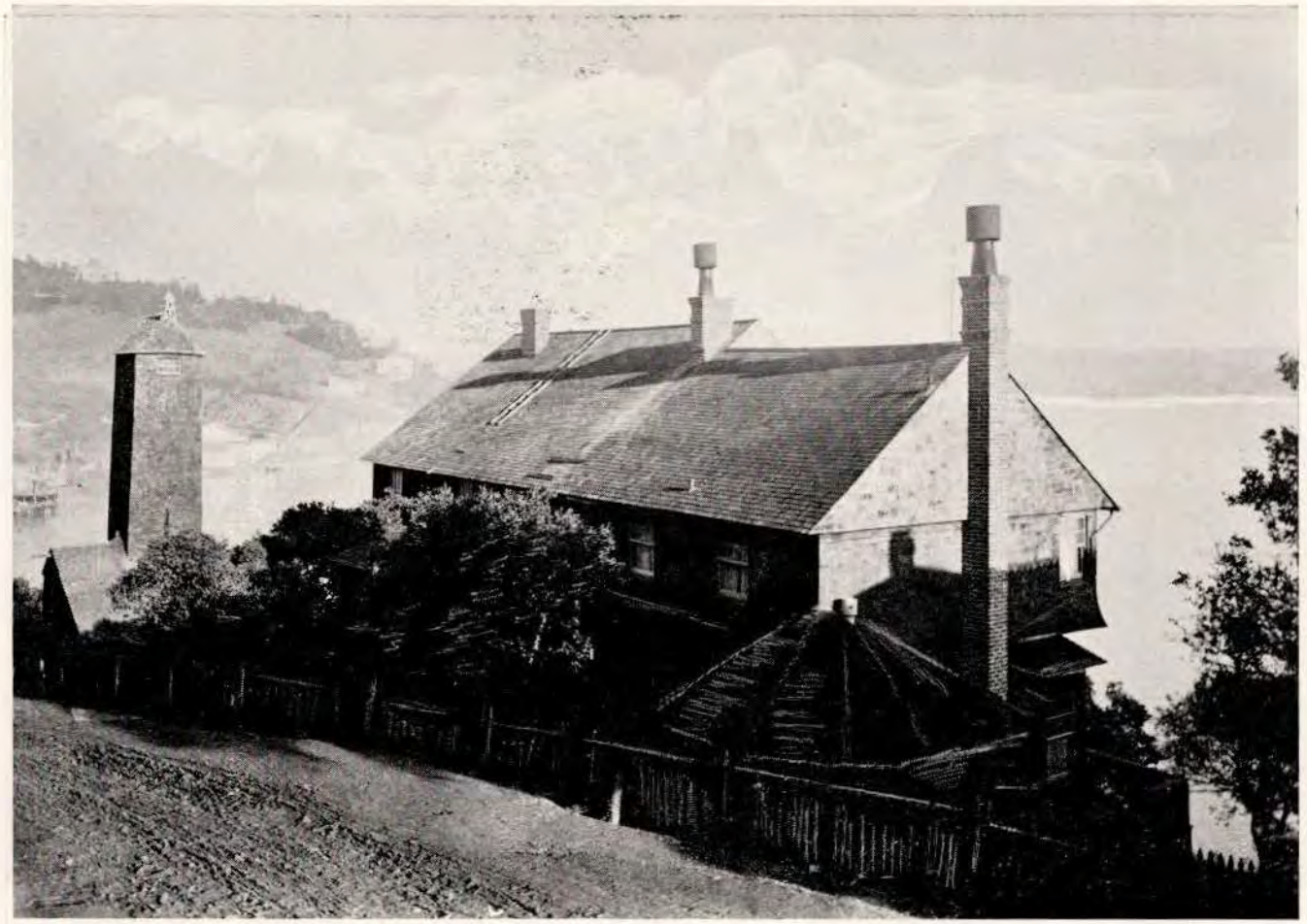
RESIDENCES OF E. W. NEWHALL AND THOMAS HANSEN, SAN RAFAEL.




FERRY BOAT UKIAH, OF THE S. F. & N. P. R. R.




IRWIN BUILDING AND STORE OF ARCHIBALD P. THOMSON, SAN RAFAEL.



RESIDENCE OF GEN. J. H. DICKINSON.

POINT TIBURON.

## ERRATA.

Page 27. E. P. McCarthy should read E. W. McCarthy.

Page 93. L. Carrigan should read A. Carrigan.

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